

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1924—VOL. XVI, NO. 89

## DRASTIC TAXES NEEDED TO SAVE FRENCH CURRENCY

Immediate Action Necessary to  
Check Fall of Franc, Declares  
Prof. Allyn A. Young

Critical Financial Situation Laid  
to Government's Failure to  
Balance the Budget

[The causes that have forced the French franc to its present low level are explained by Prof. Allyn A. Young, authority on international finance, at Harvard University, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the first part of which follows.]

"The fall of the French franc is not due to the machinations of German agents; it is not due, primarily, to the occupation of the Ruhr; it has been expected by impartial economists for two years. Now that the crisis has arrived, the French Government can compromise no longer, but must either accept immediate drastic taxes, and the severe hardships and business depression which inevitably follow when a nation starts to deflate depreciated currency, or else it must see the franc follow the Austrian krone, the German mark, the Russian ruble, into oblivion."

This, in substance, was the declaration of Prof. Allyn A. Young, Harvard authority on international finance, author on economic subjects, and formerly Director of the Bureau of Research of the War Trade Board, and Chief of the Division of Economics and Statistics of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in 1918-1919, in discussing the French financial situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He emphasized that the dramatic tumble of the franc to a low level of 3.42 cents on March 8, in which it lost exchange value of a cent and a half in less than two and a half months of the new year, is due to deep-rooted but actually simple causes, found in French failure to balance the budget, and that to restore French credit—which has become a vital necessity if Paris is to escape a "fairly complete financial collapse"—the Nation must accept a prolonged period of deflation, trade depression, unemployment, high taxes, and "hard times."

Position Similar to England's  
France is in just the position, Professor Young explained, that England was in at the conclusion of the armistice, with this difference, however, that England met the situation by unprecedentedly high taxes, while France has allowed its deficits to be aggravated in dragging them on from year to year, while enjoying a superficial prosperity.

The fall of the franc was inevitable in view of the financial policy that the French have adopted since the conclusion of the war. With a knowledge of their budgetary condition it was a reasonable and a rational thing to expect that the drop would come; indeed the wonder is that it has not come sooner. For two years the franc has been sustained at an unwarrantedly high level—sustained by popular confidence in the French nation. It is now dropping to levels that would have been justified by financial conditions long ago. It was the psychological factor which sustained the franc, and years the franc factor now, that is of primary importance to its condition. Public confidence must be restored in France's budget, if France is to restore the franc.

The French have refused to believe that reparations from Germany could not pay their taxes for them. This has been the reason offered for not balancing their budget, which has been the cause of the franc's decline. Side by side with the ordinary annual budget, a supplementary budget for millions of francs for rebuilding the devastated regions has been presented each year. The money for this account was supposed to come from Germany. The "budget" of 1922 showed receipts and expenditures as apparently identical, and gave the impression that conditions were satisfactory. The "budget" of 1923, however, the statement that there was really a deficit of 15,000,000,000 francs.

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## MR. CARTER'S COUNSEL USES OFFENSIVE WORD TO EGYPTIANS

Government Is Described as "Bandit"—Favorable Negotiations Collapse in Consequence—Correspondence Printed

By CHARLES BREASTED

CAIRO, March 12—After 13 days' incessant diplomatic effort, employing every available conciliatory influence and finally resulting in the removal of absolutely every obstacle to an agreement between Professor James M. Breasted and the Egyptian Government on conditions satisfactory from a scientific as well as a legal standpoint, and the re-establishment of perfect accord among all parties concerned, and at the very moment when a new concession was on the table awaiting the signature of the Countess of Carnarvon, the entire negotiations collapsed, owing to the astonishing, inexplicable affront to the Egyptian Government by Howard Carter's counsel, F. M. Maxwell. This occurred during yesterday afternoon's hearing when Mr. Maxwell applied the epithet "bandit" to the Egyptian Government.

In a friendly interview, last night, Marcus Pasha Hanna, Public Works Minister, informed Professor Breasted that further negotiations were impos-

## BROAD POLICY BEHIND MOVE TO CREATE SUPER-POWER UNIT UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Norris-Keller Bill Paves Way for Federal Supervision,  
Merger, Conservation, Development and Use of Nation's  
Sites Furnishing Natural Power—Big Saving Cited

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 12—A broad policy for the immediate linking up of the great power sites included in the natural resources of the nation, such as Muscles Shoals, Boulder Canyon, the Niagara River, and others, in a mighty superpower system to be administered by a federal commission, is behind the Norris-Keller bill, introduced in Congress this week, according to a statement of its advocates.

The bill was drawn after a consideration of the whole matter of national attitude toward natural resources, and provided a definite restatement of the Government's purpose in regard to them. This would be to conserve such resources, but also to utilize, develop and operate them for the production of electric power at cost.

According to the statement issued by Carl D. Williams, secretary of the Public Ownership League of America, this would be the only means of preventing more Teapot Dome scandals in the future. Advocates of federal ownership and a strong western bloc support the bill.

A Conservation Project

The statement follows:  
The bill provides, first of all, for a positive and aggressive conservation policy on the part of the Federal Government. The bill would make it the definite and declared policy of the Government not only to conserve the natural resources of the Nation, such as coal, oil and water power, but also to utilize, develop and operate them for the production of electric power service at cost.

It is not enough to merely "conserve" our natural resources of coal, oil, and water power—we must use them. And if we do not use them, they will be taken from us, of course, just as Teapot Dome has been taken from us. If we pile all our gold dollars on our front porch and put over them a sign saying "Take Them," we can hardly

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## TAX CLARIFICATION IN STATE ADVISED

Henry F. Long, Commissioner,  
Supports Proposal for Special  
Recess Inquiry

That a special state commission which will investigate the general problem of taxation in Massachusetts in relation to national banks, trust companies and savings banks may accomplish much good if, from past experience, it is able to point the way to the adoption of laws which will clarify the present situation, Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, today asserted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Several bills which were considered by the Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation at the State House within the past two or three weeks may be utilized by a special recess commission in the work of drawing up a state law which will enable Massachusetts to conduct its program of taxation in accord with the federal system. Said Commissioner Long:

The experience of those entrusted with the enforcement of the tax collections in Massachusetts in 1923 was discouraging from several points of view. The tax on national banks having been approximately \$2,500,000 in 1923, shrank to about \$750,000 in 1923. This situation resulted in several bills being drawn up and filed to amend the law so as to get a greater tax out of the banks and provide a different method of financing the legal claims of the national banks.

Bank Taxation Question  
The committee on taxation in 1924 held several hearings on these bills and the committee proposed to send the whole question of national bank taxation to a special recess commission to study the situation and frame proper laws to meet the conditions.

The 1919 law on the national banks in 1923 resulted in equities to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

## EQUALITY IN DRAFT HELD SUREST MOVE FOR PREPAREDNESS

Representative McSwain of South  
Carolina Gives Indorsement  
to Conscription Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 12—Permanent legislation for the conscription of Capital and Labor as well as man-power in time of war would be the greatest preparedness measure this country could enact and should be done now in time of peace while the experiences of the World War are still fresh in the thought of the people and there are a number of men in Congress who served during that time, was declared by John J. McSwain (D.), Representative from South Carolina, before the Military Affairs Committee of the House yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the hearing on the bills providing for universal conscription of the resources of the country in time of war emergency.

"I take it to be an accepted proposition," he declared, "that, in the event of future war, the selective service draft will undoubtedly be employed. That rests upon the assumption of equality of duty and equality of burden. That being so, unless we are willing to discriminate against human life and human bodies in favor of material things and money, we must be willing to apply the same policy to the physical resources of the Nation as necessary to the successful conduct of the war. Therefore, it follows as a matter of justice that those possessing wealth and industries, and fields and factories and mines and forests must contribute in proportion to their ability, just as the man with the rifle and behind the cannon, or in the airplane or the submarine."

No Profits a War Deterrent  
To take the profit out of war would be a deterrent to going to war, continued Mr. McSwain, in the effect it would have on other nations by advising them that there will be no profit to anyone, but that, on the contrary, every person must make some sacrifice in the field or financially. It is therefore the very essence of true preparedness to enact such legislation now. Such legislation must take several hundred pages, but it would be the cheapest investment ever made in the name of preparedness.

He then brought out the fact that legislation would remove prospective profits from war supplies and the temptation on the part of contractors to bribe public officials. He cited the history of the mounting of price levels after the Civil War, when they went

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

## Public School System Called Money Waster

Schenectady, N. Y., March 12  
HIGH SCHOOLS constitute "refuges from hard work, an opportunity for social diversions and a place where one gets along on a minimum of effort," Dr. A. R. Brubacher, president of the New York State College for Teachers, told a parent-teacher association in an address last night. Declaring that public schools under present conditions waste money, Dr. Brubacher advised removal from the high schools of all pupils below the average.

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## NEW YORK WOMEN DIVIDE OVER LABOR LAW DECISION

Woman's Party Leader Declares Restrictions Should  
Apply to Both Sexes Alike

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 12—The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the New York State law prohibiting night work for women has brought forth varying opinions.

On the one hand, it is claimed that the assurance that the Federal Government will not interfere with the power of the states to enact such legislation will strengthen the campaign for protective laws for women throughout the United States. This view was expressed by Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League.

On the other hand, the National Woman's Party contends that women should not be barred from any occupation, but that every occupation open to men should be open to women and that restrictions on the hours, conditions or remuneration of labor should apply alike to both sexes.

"If a night should be set aside when all women would be prohibited from working after 10 o'clock," declared Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, New York State chairman of the National Woman's Party, today, "the public would canalize the menace of discriminatory laws against women, such as the New York State law prohibiting women from working as waitresses in restaurants after 10 p. m., which has just been upheld by the United States Supreme Court."

Supporters of the law contend that the federal decision will make no change in the present status of woman workers in New York State, since the state law has been in effect continuously since 1914, and has been obeyed generally. An earlier state law was thrown out by the Court of Appeals in 1907, but in 1914 the Court of Appeals rendered a decision in favor of the present statute.

It will affect a number of states with similar laws, among them Massachusetts employers are credited by women dates back to 1876. Massachusetts employers are credited by industrial organizations with obedience to the law under a decision rendered by the state Supreme Court.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company states that its employees are not affected by the decision, since the State Legislature has exempted from the provisions of the law women working between the pro-

## Equality in Draft Held Surest Move For Preparedness

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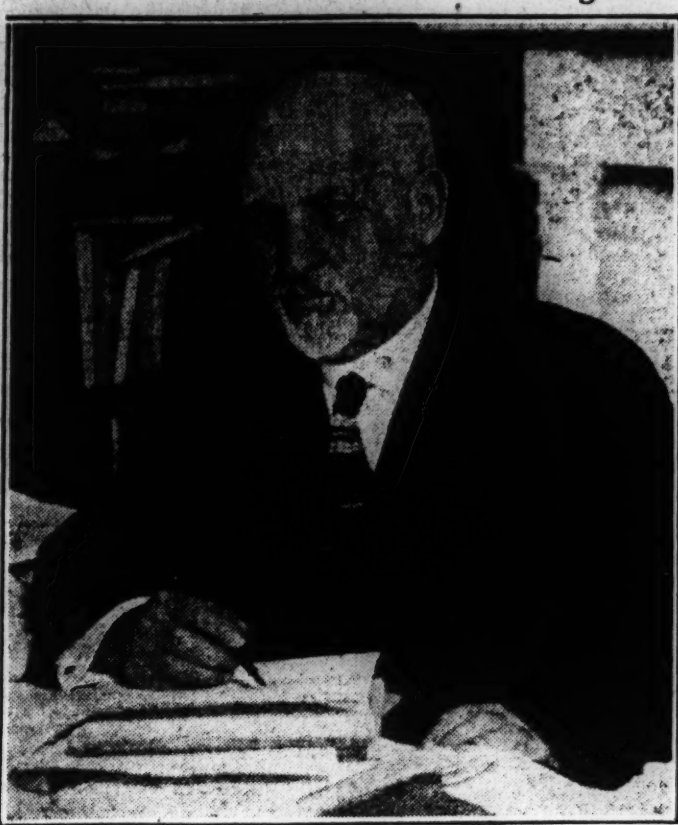
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## New Leader in Oil Lease Investigation



Senator Edwin F. Ladd (R.)

## SENATOR MOSES OUTSIDE FOLD AS DELEGATES COUNT IS ENDED

New Hampshire for Full Coolidge-Pledged Delegation—  
Dry Voters Factor in Concord Man's Defeat

MANCHESTER, Mass., March 12 (Special)—Senator George H. Moses' defeat as a delegate-at-large to the presidential convention is generally attributed today to the large element among the voters who resent his attitude on prohibition and the entrance of the United States into the World War.

His supporters, who worked hard in the primaries yesterday to get out the vote in favor of him, are expressing gratification today that Senator Moses' senatorial term does not expire for two years, but despite this fact many Republican leaders are freely predicting his defeat if he is a candidate for re-nomination.

The complete returns for delegates-at-large in the Republican Presidential convention are as follows: Brown, 15,529; Hall, 13,299; Parker, 12,748; Schofield, 12,669; Estabrook, 12,663; Challis, 10,732; Moses, 9,286.

All the seven delegates-at-large elected, as well as the two delegates elected from each of the two congressional districts, are pledged to Calvin Coolidge. The delegates elected to the Democratic Presidential convention are all unpledged. It is known that two of the Democratic candidates who failed of making even a good showing were for Governor Smith of New York and William G. McAdoo.

Albert O. Brown of Manchester, who headed the list of Republican delegates, is a former Governor of the State. Two of the delegates-at-large are women. They are Mrs. Nellie Day Parker, a member of the executive committee of the Republican State Committee, and a former chairman of the executive committee of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. L. C. Schofield of Peterboro, chairman of the New Hampshire committee of the National Civic Federation and active as a speaker in various women's movements.

One woman delegate-at-large was elected by the Democrats. She is Dr. Anna B. Parker of Gilmanton. There was no contest for the Democratic delegates-at-large. The district dele-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

## German Reichstag to Be Dissolved

By Special Cable

Berlin, March 12  
PRESIDENT EBERT has finally given his consent for the dissolution of the Reichstag which, it is believed, will take place on Friday or Saturday.

The elections will therefore be held either on May 4 or 11. This solution may be regarded as a compromise between the Pan-Germans and the Social Democrats and the President and therefore satisfies all parties.

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## World News in Brief

Washington—The House has decided to leave to the Department of Justice, for the present, investigation of charges that have been made against two representatives before a Chicago grand jury.

St. Paul, Minn.—Call for a national convention of political organizations favorable to the "third party" movement, to be held at St. Paul, Minn., has been issued here by a conference of delegates from eight states. Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, was most prominently mentioned as the probable choice of the June 17 convention for the presidential nomination.

Winnipeg, Man.—Third reading has been given by the Manitoba Legislature to a bill incorporating the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited. This is the official name under which

the Manitoba farmers' wheat pool will operate. The pool will now proceed with the work of signing up the farmers to deliver their wheat to be marketed by the new organization. A similar campaign is now in progress among the farmers of Saskatchewan. The Alberta pool has been organized for some time.

Washington—The executive committee of the National Grange today voted to hold this year's convention of the grange at Atlantic City, N. J., from Nov. 12 to 20.

## PUBLISHER ADMITS FALSIFYING REPORT TO SHIELD MR. FALL

Mr. McLean Says He Trusted  
and Desired to Help a Friend  
in Explaining \$100,000 Loan

Denies He Was Connected in  
Any Way With Oil Leases  
or Principals

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Edward B. McLean told the oil committee today that he had given it misleading information about the celebrated \$100,000 loan because he trusted and desired to help his friend, Albert Fall.

The publisher insisted that his second story about the loan, told to Senator Thomas J. Walsh in January at Palm Beach, Fla., was correct. He said he had lent the former Secretary \$100,000 in 1919 for a ranch enterprise, but that the checks were returned to him uncashed.

His previous assertion that the loan was made in cash, he said, was made at Fall's request. The latter appeared to be in trouble, he added, but had represented that it had nothing to do with oil.

Senator Ladd in Charge

Edwin F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota, opened today's session of the oil-lease investigation committee as acting chairman, filling the chair made vacant by the retirement yesterday of Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin.

H. E. McKenna, chief doorkeeper at the White House executive offices, was questioned about a telegram he sent to Edward B. McLean in Florida informing him of Secretary's Slemmons' departure for the south.

He said Mr. McLean had asked him to send such a notification and that Mr. Slemmons had said it would be all right to do so.

E. W. Starling, the White House secret service detail, who also had communicated with the publisher by telegraph, followed Mr. McKenna on the stand.

Mr. Starling testified that his message related to the employment of E. P. Wilkins of Hopkinsville, Ky., in the McLean household. Mr. Wilkins, Starling said, was his lifelong friend.

The committee then called E. W. Smithers, chief of communications at the White House, who operated the Washington end of McLean's private wire to Palm Beach.

Mr. Smithers declared his duties were "purely mechanical," that he paid no attention to the subject matter of the messages handled, and that he took the job only because he needed the extra salary.

Mr. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, and a central figure in the oil inquiry, testified that his only connection with the naval leasing question had been through the mixup over the \$100,000 lent to Albert B. Fall.

He declared he never had had any direct or indirect interest in either the Sinclair or Doheny companies and knew nothing about the leasing program except what he had seen in the newspapers.

In a prepared statement read to the committee, the publisher made no reference to his previous conflicting testimony regarding the loan and when his attention was directed to that subject, he said he had no further statement to make.

He said under questioning that he had searched everywhere for the stubs of the checks he testified he had given Fall, but had been unable to find them.

"There aren't any, and never were, were there?" asked Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana.

"Why, yes there were, Senator, to the best of my recollection, as I told you," the witness replied.

Mr. McLean then said that at a con-

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SO MUCH interesting news material has been obtained for the British Dominions Feature Section of The Christian Science Monitor, and there has been so great a demand for advertising space, that it will be necessary to publish this section in two parts. Part One will appear with the Monitor of Thursday, March 13. Part Two with the Monitor of Friday, March 14.







## SIR ALFRED VOICES OFFICIAL GREETINGS

Busy Program for Visiting Mason  
Carried Out by Grand Lodge  
Dignitaries

For the first time in the history of Freemasonry, a representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of England visited an American grand body in an ambassadorial capacity, when, at a communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts at Masonic Temple, Boston, today, Sir Alfred Robbins, president of the Board of General Purposes of the United Grand Lodge of England, extended formal greetings in behalf of the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of Masons in England and in behalf of the English craft.

While Sir Alfred has been the guest at a number of Masonic gatherings during the first two nights and day of his visit to Boston, this was his first formal appearance in his official capacity as "prime minister" of English Freemasonry and his mission to America—that of promoting the thorough good will and understanding between the Masons of the two English-speaking countries—was brought to the formal attention of the craft in America for the first time. The general purposes of the distinguished visitor's tour of the Masonic jurisdictions of the United States had, however, been informally revealed in the course of the few preliminary ceremonies attended by him.

When Sir Alfred departs from the Massachusetts jurisdiction he will carry with him the cordial and fraternal greetings of the Grand Master, the Rev. Dudley H. Ferrell, and of the craft in this State.

An interesting circumstance that emphasized the Grand Lodge session today was the meeting between Sir Alfred and Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Marshall is a Thirty-Third Degree Mason. Sir Alfred, as is well known, has long enjoyed the confidence of high governmental councils in England and is a keen and experienced observer, who, aside from his Masonic mission, is here to appreciate more fully the ideals of the American people.

The severe out-of-door conditions made no dent in the program arranged for Sir Alfred by the Grand Lodge officers. After a full day yesterday, during which he visited Gov. Channing H. Cox, he was a guest of the New England Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters of Massachusetts at the Algonquin Club and was a visitor at the quarterly meeting of the Royal Arch Chapter in the Temple. Sir Alfred was up and at it early today. At 11 o'clock he attended a meeting of the District Deputy Grand Masters of Massachusetts and exchanged greetings with many eminent members of the Grand Lodge followed.

Tonight Sir Alfred will be the guest of honor with the visiting Grand Masters of New England, at a banquet at the Copley Plaza.

While Sir Alfred was engaged in the various Masonic activities of the day Lady Robbins was the guest of prominent Massachusetts women, for the most part wives of Masonic dignitaries. A luncheon was given for her at the Copley Plaza by Mrs. Arthur D. Prince, the wife of Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts at which Mrs. Marshall, the wife of the former Vice-President, was also one of the guests. A theater party followed.

## BOSTON LIGHT MAN BROADCASTS SPEECH

"The electric lighting industry is growing so fast that all the millions of men engaged in it cannot get time to wire all the houses that want electric service," Louis D. Gibbs, assistant head of the bureau of public relations of the Edison Light Company of Boston, said in an address broadcast last night from radio station KYW, Chicago. More than \$60,000,000,000 have already been invested in electric lighting companies and more than \$1,000,000,000 is invested in its various branches each year in an attempt to keep up with this increasing public demand for service.

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each six months upon the savings  
plant.

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Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

## British Masonic Visitor at the State House



Left to Right—Right Worshipful, Sir Alfred Robbins, President Board of General Purposes, United Grand Lodge of England; Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts; Most Worshipful Dudley H. Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts; Standing, Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary

## MR. CARTER'S COUNSEL USES OFFENSIVE WORD TO EGYPTIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

they relate to the enforcement of such claims.

At the same time I would invite the attention of the Egyptian Government to the enormous value of the discovery to Egypt, to the expense of the costly work of salvage in the tomb already incurred, and still to continue, all of which accrues to the benefit of the Egyptian museum, the Egyptian Government and people without cost to them. The Egyptian Government has repeatedly recognized that in the work of salvaging the incomparable monuments of which he was the discoverer, Mr. Carter has shown untiring devotion and efficiency, beyond all praise, while his staff likewise has rendered invaluable service in the same task.

**Duplicate Objects in Tomb**

"Under these circumstances, I venture to mention a large number of duplicate objects in the tomb, and to call attention to the appropriateness of recognition of the above services to the Egyptian Government by the presentation of some of these duplicates to the British Museum and to the Metropolitan Museum in the name of the Countess of Carnarvon. I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant, General Sir John Grenfell Maxwell, for Almina, Countess of Carnarvon, and for the executors and trustees of the estate of the late Lord Carnarvon."

The foregoing letter, drafted by Professor Breasted, had removed the final obstacles to a peaceful settlement to the tomb dispute, and by affixing his signature thereto, Sir John, being no relation to Mr. Carter's attorney, made the bequests Lord Carnarvon would have made had he lived, but the whole attempt to settle

the case out of court has been frustrated by the subsequent use by Mr. Carter's attorney of the word bandit. Now the matter rests with the mixed tribunal, which will render a decision on Wednesday morning. The consensus of opinion is that the decision is almost sure to be a compromise, giving neither side a complete victory from a legal standpoint, but regardless of the decision, the conditions of the foregoing letter will be adhered to by the Carnarvon estate.

On March 9 Professor Breasted received the following statement from Mr. Carter: "I hereby declare I, for myself, never made, do not make, and never intend to make, any claim against the Egyptian Government or against anyone else to any objects

found in the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen. Howard Carter."

Mr. Carter's whole aim is merely to complete the necessary work in the tomb, and his lawsuit merely seeks reinstatement in his own right, enabling him to accomplish his purpose. The refusal to mediate, however just its excuse, places the Egyptian Government in a regrettably unreasonable position.

**Nickerson**  
HABERDASHERY

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## TAX CLARIFICATION IN STATE ADVISED

(Continued from Page 1)

the trust companies so that the trust companies have had their representatives at the hearings speak favorably of the optional method of taxation, namely, 12 1/2 per cent on their net incomes, before the Legislative Committee on Taxation the State House within the past few days.

It is felt that the commission cannot do much with Federal Statute 5219, as it now stands, but their efforts must be to draft a frame of taxation that will bear with equal burden on the corporations engaged in the banking or competitive business, which then can be made the basis for a successful petition to the Congress of the United States so to amend Statute 5219 as to provide for a proper national bank tax law.

Experience of the past two years and the facts brought out at the different hearings in the State House made it clearly evident that the national bank tax legislation of 1923 was entirely inadequate, hence the filing of a resolve by the Committee on Taxation providing for a commission to study the whole national bank problem, especially those features of it for the collection of the income tax which took out of local taxation intangible property which was taxed like tangible property on an ad valorem basis because national bank shares were taxed on the same basis as the intangibles, namely, on the value of each share and at the local rate of taxation.

Owing to the difficulties, the income tax was not made to cover the tax on national banks and so the national banks have been taxed since the income tax went into effect exactly as they had been for 50 years before.

Although many knew that the taxation on the shares of national banks stock was in violation of the federal statute authorizing the state to tax national banks, only one bank raised the question of the equity of the tax proceeding until after the Supreme Court of the United States had handed down a decision in the case of the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, Va., holding what in substance indicated that the method of taxation of national banks in Massachusetts was in violation of Statute 5219 of the federal laws and without which the states could not tax national banks at all.

On March 4, 1923, Congress enacted a new 5219 law which was intended to be broad enough to allow each state to tax in a proper manner the na-

tional banks in the borders of the commonwealth.

In 1923, the General Court of Massachusetts had facing it not only the question of settling the financial situation for the cities and towns if suits brought against them by the national banks were sustained and judgments entered against the municipalities, together with the need of having to pass future legislation plainly evident, but it was found that Act 5219 of the federal statutes which had been passed in new form, was entirely inadequate upon which to base a national bank tax law in Massachusetts.

After extended hearings last year, the General Court of Massachusetts passed the act that was entirely in the nature of a compromise whereby the national banks gave up all but one-third of their legal claims for taxes imposed illegally in 1921 and 1922, which claims were assumed by the Commonwealth and financed by a 10 per cent flat tax on the 1924 taxes.

In addition, it is stated, the Legislature passed what was merely a gentlemen's agreement in 1923 when it provided this compromise. At the same time it provided by law that the national banks should for 1923 and thereafter, if they elected, be taxed on their net incomes as returned to the Federal Government at 12 1/2 per cent, or be taxed as formerly on their shares at the legal rate on an ad valorem basis.

The fact that Congress will be asked to remodel the act to meet the emergencies which have shown that it was not properly framed, must be considered, and when the Congress has changed the statute the taxation commission will have something tangible upon which to work.

Senator Creese, before the legislative Ways and Means Committee today, supported his bill to extend over two years the payment of the \$3,000,000 to the national banks for their claim for \$10,000,000 for taxes illegally assessed and paid. Under the compromise of last year the smaller sum is due and the senator argued that it would make it easier for the taxpayers if bonds were issued for the claim and payment extended over two years. No other one spoke on the matter, but Tax Commissioner Long, who opposed the bill, because 57,000 persons and from 200 to 300 corporations have paid their taxes and the money would have to be refunded if payment were to cover two years.

## FORT POINT REFUSE PROJECT OPPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

that provided for in the bill would go far to make residence in South Boston all but impossible. With the garbage disposal plant on Spectacle Island and a garbage collecting plant in South Boston and the residential part of that peninsula lying between, real estate would fall in value and homes would be vacated, the objectors said.

Among those in opposition were representatives of the Boston Terminal Company, New England Confectionery Company, the Gillette Safety Razor Company, Boston Wharf & Storage Company, American Sugar Refining Company, Col. William Keville, United States Marshal, the Boston Police Department, Senator John W. McCormack, the South Boston Citizens Association through Lieut.-Col. A. J. I. Ford, Representatives William Hickey and Joseph Toomey and many individual residents from all sections of South Boston.

## FUND OF \$600,000 FOR COLLEGE SOUGHT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12 (Special)—A way out of the difficulty of training 500 teachers in buildings intended to accommodate 250 at the Rhode Island College of Education here was shown the Legislature yesterday with the introduction of a bill authorizing a bond issue of \$600,000 for new building and improvement at the institution. Four hundred thousand dollars was appropriated last year for a new building. This allowance was inadequate. Assemblyman Frederick S. Peck, finance committee chairman in the House, introduced the bill, which provides for the bond issue with the approval of the electors in November. Two-thirds of the money is to be available during the current year and the remainder next year.

Berne—Although the Swiss Government has not yet made a definite decision regarding Abdul Medjid, the exiled Caliph, it is considered certain he will be allowed to live in Switzerland on condition that he refrain from political or religious propaganda. A repetition of anything like his appeal to the Moslems for an Islamic Congress, for instance, would be objectionable to the Government.

## He measures "service" in split-seconds

A BUSINESS man, whose affairs touch distant parts of the world, measures The First National Bank's service to him in split seconds.

You won't recognize his picture—but it's typical. He picks out the spot on the world map where his fortunes are turning at the moment, calls the bank, and gives an order to be executed half way round the world.

Do you realize how the wires are humming to carry out his orders—and yours?

In a single month 15,000 messages went to Chicago over our private wires, and as many to New York. Six thousand telephone conversations were carried on with New York alone, 1,500 with Philadelphia. From Chicago some 3,000 messages flash out each month to the

cities of the Middle West—bound on your business.

WHILE you are dressing we can cable London and get an answer. Before you are half through breakfast we can exchange messages with Buenos Aires; we can hear from London or Havana before you have finished reading this advertisement.

And out at the forks of the road on this network of wire-ways stand our alert correspondents, some 697 leading banks in the United States, and over the world some 16,000—ready, all of them, to act upon your orders.

Pick out the spot on your map. Then turn to the bank whose communications reach that spot and place the world at the other end of your desk telephone.

## The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

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ALLSTON

HYDE PARK

115 SUMMER STREET



## PUBLISHER ADMITS FALSIFYING REPORT TO SHIELD MR. FALL

(Continued from Page 1)

ference with Mr. Fall at Atlantic City last December, Mr. Fall asked him if he would say that he had lent him the \$100,000 in cash instead of in unused checks.

"Fall assured me," he said, "that the loan had nothing to do with Sinclair and Teapot Dome."

### Mr. Daugherty Identified

Mr. McLean insisted that his credit was good at the time he gave Fall the checks and that he could have raised \$200,000 if necessary. He said Mr. Fall agreed to advise him before undertaking to cash the checks.

"None of any character," Mr. McLean said, when asked what service he had rendered as a dollar-a-year secret agent of the Department of Justice.

The main purpose of his appointment, he said, was to enable him by use of his badge to get through police lines in "strange cities" when traveling with President Harding's party.

Asked to identify the "principal" in the celebrated message of last Jan. 29, Mr. McLean said he did not know who the "principal" was unless it was Senator Curtis of Kansas.

Mr. McLean said he invited C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge, to come to Florida last December.

The publisher declared he never had anything to do with any million-dollar slush fund rumored to have been sent to Washington for Government officials.

Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, was identified by McLean as the author of a message telling the publisher not to worry and that he knew "what to depend upon."

### The McLean Statement

Mr. McLean's statement follows: Having in mind the subject of this investigation and having also in mind the widespread use in the public press of my name as one who might have had some connection with the following detailed and emphatic statement of facts:

I have absolutely no knowledge regarding any loan or any other person or any company except such knowledge as I, in common with all the rest of the American public, have received from newspapers and the following detailed and emphatic statement of facts:

I never have known anything about oil leases or with the companies, individuals, government departments or public officials who did have connection with the leases of the public oil reserves. I want to make now the following detailed and emphatic statement of facts:

I have never owned directly or indirectly for myself or any other person in any of the so-called companies, individuals, government departments or public officials who did have connection with the leases of the public oil reserves. I want to make now the following detailed and emphatic statement of facts:

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relations with him have, however, been personal and never official. I have never at any time had any official transactions with the Interior Department of the United States Government.

As regards the Navy Department and Secretary Denby can say the same as I have already said about the Interior Department. My personal acquaintance with Secretary Denby has been a very slight one. I have had no business relations whatever with the Navy Department and have never been interested in or connected with any contracts of any kind made by or with that department.

The newspaper which I am connected with may have carried some Government advertising but of course it will be recognized that this is a matter not handled by me personally.

Because there have been published indefinite and unfounded rumors from which the inference might be drawn that I had participated in the purchase of oil stocks, although any stock transactions I have ever had are my own personal affairs and have no relation to the subject which your committee is authorized to investigate and to the end that the utterances of foundation for many of the reports which have been sent out of this city may be shown, I desire to tell you just what stock transactions I have had.

Only twice in my life have I bought New York stock exchange stocks and here are the facts about those two transactions:

In November, 1922 I bought 2000 shares of Pure Oil stock through Hibbs & Co., Washington, D. C. I sold this stock in February, 1923, through Hutton & Co., Palm Beach, Fla., at a profit of about \$5500. This profit was entirely mine. My understanding is that the Pure Oil Company is a company that has never had any connection with any of the so-called companies, individuals, government departments or public officials who did have connection with the leases of the public oil reserves. I want to make now the following detailed and emphatic statement of facts:

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## BROAD POLICY BEHIND MOVE TO CREATE SUPER-POWER UNIT UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1)

and international rivers. Difficulties have already arisen in this connection in the case that New York State has brought against the Federal Government in connection with the Federal Water Power Act, and again in the Colorado Compact, in which the seven southwestern states are interested. These matters, however, will in time be settled by inter-state agreement or compact, or by court decisions.

Meanwhile, the Norris-Keller bill makes it possible for the states to operate with each other and with the Federal Government to whatever extent is mutually agreeable, so that the development of the public super-power system may proceed by negotiation and agreement.

### Eliminates Politics

A very important feature of the bill, and one that marks a distinct advance in legislation pertaining to public enterprises, is the provision for eliminating partisan politics and political control. It is provided, in the first place, that the public super-power system shall be under the direction and control of a commission that is a permanent body not subject to the vicissitudes and changes of political administrations.

It is provided that the commission shall be appointed by the President subject to the approval of the United States Senate. But it also provides that any member of the commission may be removed at any time "for cause" by the President with the consent of the Senate or by concurrent action of both houses. This introduces a new plan in the control of federal commissions which is intended to make them more responsive to and dependent upon popular approval. It also safeguards the public interest.

And, finally, the bill sets up still further safeguards against political interference and patronage by providing that in the selection of officials and employees no political qualification or test shall be required or permitted and that every appointment or recommendation for appointment or promotion shall be solely upon merit and efficiency, and no member of the commission or employee thereof shall have the effect of removing him from office.

These provisions, it is believed, will give the country at least one organization that will be free from the blight of partisan politics.

### Powers and Duties

The Public Service Commission that is to take charge of the Public Superpower System is given ample powers and resources. It is provided that the duties and function of the present Federal Power Commission shall be assumed by this newly created Public Service Commission. The Reclamation Service, the Geological Survey, and all other governmental agencies are directed to cooperate in all matters essential to the development of the public superpower system.

The first duty of the new commission is to make a complete and comprehensive power survey of the resources of the nation—coal, oil and water power, and of all matters essential to the greatest and most economical and efficient development of the superpower system.

A bond issue of \$500,000,000 is provided for as a revolving fund with which to carry on the initial work and developments. Each project as developed and the whole system to be made self-sustaining and rates of service to be fixed so as to do so. Meanwhile, the 11 existing Government-owned hydroelectric power plants on the irrigation projects in the west and Government-owned projects at Muscle Shoals constitute the nucleus of a public superpower system already in hand.

And here, by the way, is a new and a very vital reason why Muscle Shoals should not be allowed to slip out of the hands of the Government, or bartered away. It is tremendously important as the first unit in the public superpower system.

Besides these power resources already in the Government's hands, there are 2318 municipally owned electric power plants in the United States which will fit in most advantageously as units of the public superpower system. Some of these municipal plants have already developed a superpower system. Seattle and Tacoma, for example, have transmission lines from several great sources of power that stretch for nearly 300 miles, practically covering the entire western section of the state of Washington.

Still more significant is the movement now under way in the southwest. There, the cities of Los Angeles, Pasadena, Riverside, and a score of others, together with the innumerable farmers and civic organizations, are united in the development of a great superpower system publicly owned and operated that just now is pleading most earnestly for the assistance and co-operation of the federal government to help in the extension of their system by the building of the Boulder Canyon dam in the Colorado River.

These great resources—Muscle Shoals already owned by the Government, the Colorado River an interstate and international waterway of over 5,000 horsepower of potential hydroelectric energy—must not be bartered away. They should be built into a great public superpower system and made to function in the service of the people. The Norris-Keller bill provides specifically for these very developments.

### Government Won't Lose

Heretofore, Congress has appropriated vast sums of money for flood protection without any thought of ever getting it back. This bill will involve an investment, every cent of which and more will come back to the Government. The same dam that protects the people from flood will irrigate a million acres of desert land, and at the same time, if properly constructed, will produce power enough to sell at low cost to the people.

First, those that brought me information. Second, those that showed my desire to avoid appearing as a witness. Third, those that relate to my personal and business affairs. Certainly none of them indicate that I had any connection with the oil lease which you are investigating and none of them could so indicate.

I am now ready, gentlemen, to answer to any relevant questions relating to the subject of this investigation that you may have to ask, with assurance and confidence, of course, that I will not be called to answer any questions which the law protect as privileged between my counsel and myself.

I have never owned directly or indirectly for myself or any other person in any of the so-called companies, individuals, government departments or public officials who did have connection with the leases of the public oil reserves. I want to make now the following detailed and emphatic statement of facts:

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economic and efficient development of the superpower system. A bond issue of \$500,000,000 is provided for as a revolving fund with which to carry on the initial work and developments. Each project as developed and the whole system to be made self-sustaining and rates of service to be fixed so as to do so. Meanwhile, the 11 existing Government-owned hydroelectric power plants on the irrigation projects in the west and Government-owned projects at Muscle Shoals constitute the nucleus of a public superpower system already in hand.

And here, by the way, is a new and a very vital reason why Muscle Shoals should not be allowed to slip out of the hands of the Government, or bartered away. It is tremendously important as the first unit in the public superpower system.

Besides these power resources already in the Government's hands, there are 2318 municipally owned electric power plants in the United States which will fit in most advantageously as units of the public superpower system. Some of these municipal plants have already developed a superpower system. Seattle and Tacoma, for example, have transmission lines from several great sources of power that stretch for nearly 300 miles, practically covering the entire western section of the state of Washington.

Still more significant is the movement now under way in the southwest. There, the cities of Los Angeles, Pasadena, Riverside, and a score of others, together with the innumerable farmers and civic organizations, are united in the development of a great superpower system publicly owned and operated that just now is pleading most earnestly for the assistance and co-operation of the federal government to help in the extension of their system by the building of the Boulder Canyon dam in the Colorado River.

These great resources—Muscle Shoals already owned by the Government, the Colorado River an interstate and international waterway of over 5,000 horsepower of potential hydroelectric energy—must not be bartered away. They should be built into a great public superpower system and made to function in the service of the people. The Norris-Keller bill provides specifically for these very developments.

Heretofore, Congress has appropriated vast sums of money for flood protection without any thought of ever getting it back. This bill will involve an investment, every cent of which and more will come back to the Government. The same dam that protects the people from flood will irrigate a million acres of desert land, and at the same time, if properly constructed, will produce power enough to sell at low cost to the people.

First, those that brought me information. Second, those that showed my desire to avoid appearing as a witness. Third, those that relate to my personal and business affairs. Certainly none of them indicate that I had any connection with the oil lease which you are investigating and none of them could so indicate.

I am now ready, gentlemen, to answer to any relevant questions relating to the subject of this investigation that you may have to ask, with assurance and confidence, of course, that I will not be called to answer any questions which the law protect as privileged between my counsel and myself.

I have never owned directly or indirectly for myself or any other person in any of the so-called companies, individuals, government departments or public officials who did have connection with the leases of the public oil reserves. I want to make now the following detailed and emphatic statement of facts:

I have never owned directly or indirectly for myself or any other person in any of the so-called companies, individuals, government departments or public officials who did have connection with the leases of the public oil reserves. I want to make now the following detailed and emphatic statement of facts:

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I have never owned directly or indirectly for myself or any other person in any of the so-called companies, individuals, government departments or public officials who did have connection with the leases of the public oil



## REPUBLICAN SLATE FACES RIVAL GROUP

Independents Forming Ticket for  
Delegates-at-Large to Na-  
tional Convention

Opposition to the so-called "hand-picked" slate for delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention in Cleveland next June has developed to such an extent that the formation of a rival slate of independent members of that party is even now in process of formation and the probabilities are that it will be offered to the voters on Tuesday, April 29, at the party primaries. Nomination papers were taken out at the State House yesterday for the slate.

At a conference held by certain independent Republicans of Massachusetts in a Boston hotel last Saturday a committee was named to prepare a slate of seven outstanding Republican men and women to be candidates for delegates-at-large to the coming convention.

### Independents' Platform

When this committee reports, and when the slate of the independent Republicans is made out and endorsed, an energetic campaign is to be made all over the State to elect these seven men and women on a platform that will not neglect the needs of the people, prohibition, the League of Nations, restriction of immigration and the establishment of a national education department.

Delegates will be committed to these policies which so far, it is said, have been ignored by the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, and they will also be committed to having these party ideals and purposes ingrafted in the national party platform at the convention.

Men and women mentioned as possibilities in the new slate include Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, chairman of the women's division of the Anti-Saloon League; Alonzo B. Cook, State Auditor; Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired; Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherrburne of Boston, Joseph Walker of Brookline, and Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of the Newton Theological Seminary.

It is pointed out that the so-called Republican "machine slate," which includes Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator; Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the National House of Representatives; Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird of Walpole, Mrs. Frank B. Hall of Worcester, Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, and William M. Butler of New Bedford, President Coolidge's national campaign manager, has included no World War, Spanish-American War, nor Civil War veterans. These delegates are seemingly, so it is declared, to be elected by the Republican voters without being informed for what these slate candidates stand.

### Movement Spreads Swiftly

So widely and swiftly is the independent movement spreading that Russell A. Wood of the Federal Internal Revenue Service in Boston, is a candidate for delegate from the Eighth Congressional District, which includes part of Cambridge, Medford, Woburn, Stoneham and Melrose; Ambrose E. Pratt, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Sandwich, is a candidate in the Sixteenth District, while John Calder Gordon of Somerville is asked to run in the Ninth District.

These independents are still hopeful that Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, a member of the National House of Representatives from the Eighth District, will become an out-and-out candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate.

Evincing the feeling of many Republicans, Miss Laura A. Jones of Wellesley Farms, wrote to the announced candidates for delegates-at-large on the Republican ticket asking them exactly where they stand as to enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

It is recalled that Mrs. Tilton a few days since wrote Mr. Butler, who is looked upon as a probable candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate. As yet she has received no answer to her request that some decided position be taken on the prohibition question. She also is awaiting a reply from Frank H. Foss, chairman of the Republican State Committee, to the same inquiry.

### Mrs. Putnam's Withdrawal

The independents today were greatly interested in the fact that Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, sister of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, withdrew as a candidate for the Republican nomination as one of the seven delegates-at-large for the Republican convention. She said in her letter asserting her intention of withdrawing:

Recognizing the necessity of wholehearted support of the President in this time when his burdens are so great, I have decided to draw my candidacy as delegate-at-large to the national convention, and will accept the position of alternate-at-large to Senator Lodge.

My action is impelled by the following reasons:

To remove any semblance of conflict or friction that might be in the least degree embarrassing to President Coolidge. Neither directly nor indirectly will I assume the responsibility, in whole or in part, of preventing the nomination of a veteran of the World War, in whose behalf I am happy to yield. I am withdrawing because of my loyalty to the cause of real Republicanism in the large.

### THEATERS

#### "Polikushka"

"Polikushka," from the story by Leo Tolstoy, the first film to be produced by the Moscow Art Theater, was shown yesterday afternoon and evening at Symphony Hall, Boston. It will be repeated on Friday evening.

Sincerity, simplicity, power are in this moving picture. All the mechanical work is far below the Hollywood average; all the acting is far above it. There is no richness of setting, there are no decorative scenes, but human character is revealed with a truth which makes everything else unimportant. The story is of the tragic testing of a soul.

A comedy of Ivan, a soldier of 1834 and of Dunja, a dishwasher, which went well to the tune of "The March of the Wooden Soldiers" was shown first. Although produced by another company (a Petrograd film organization) it did not fall short in essentials of the more solid work which followed.

### FISH PRICES ADVANCE

Fresh fish prices advanced all the way from 40 to 50 per cent at retail during the past week owing to scarcity. Cod fish retailed today at 15c per pound; haddock 15 to 18c. The wholesale price at the South Boston Fish Pier ranged from 9 to 12½¢ today for cod and 9 to 14c for haddock. Yesterday's price was 6½ to 8½¢ for cod and 6 to 9c for haddock. The largest shipment of live lobsters to come here from Canada this year arrived today on the steamship Prince Arthur from Yarmouth, N. S., and consisted of 240 crates. Lobsters are retailing at 75¢ a pound today.

### JURY SERVICE REPORTS

The legislative committee on Joint Judiciary yesterday afternoon reported adversely on the bill requiring women of Massachusetts to serve on juries. Senators John M. Gibbs of Waltham and Frank Shuekr of Cohasset and Representative Thomas H. Blodgett of Boston were favorable to the bill. A bill favoring the drafting of citizens for jury service whether or not their names were on the voting list was reported favorably and at the same time the age limit is raised from 21 to 25 and from 65 to 70 years.

### CANOPY CLUB WILL DINE

At Convention Hall tonight the Canopy Club of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will hold a dinner and a regular meeting of the club afterward at which the degree of the Golden Dome will be worked. Governor Cox is to preside and heads of state departments who are members of the Masonic Fraternity but who have not joined the Canopy Club will be invited to give their impressions of what they see and what the club means. The Shrine Orchestra will play.

### PARENTS TO INITIATE DAUGHTER

Philip A. Jerguson, Past Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts and present Right Worthy Grand Trustee of the General Grand Chapter, for the United States, will act as Worthy Patron, and Mrs. Cora Jerguson, Past Matron of Royal Chapter No. 153 of that order, will act as Worthy Matron in Royal Chapter on March 25 at Medford during the initiation of Miss Thelma F. Jerguson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerguson.

## DRASTIC TAXES NEEDED TO SAVE FRENCH CURRENCY

(Continued from Page 1)

which Germany should have paid, but which were taken, by borrowing, from the French people instead.

### Politicians Create Illusions

In 1919, among the French artisans and shopkeepers, it was rather commonly expected that there would be no more taxes in France, because the Germans would pay them all. For instance, my French barber in Paris told me that, anyway, the war had brought one good thing—"there were not going to be any more taxes for France." Politicians have helped to build up these illusions. When the French people learn the truth their disillusionment will be correspondingly bitter.

To explain the condition of affairs in France, Professor Young contrasted the attitude of that nation with Great Britain, toward war debts. He said:

In the past three years, England, by imposing unprecedented taxation, nearly twice as heavy as that in the United States—has kept the price of sterling from sagging greatly. But this has been at the expense of prolonged business depression, attended by an enormous amount of unemployment. After this showing, however, in the past few months, there has been a notable revival of business in England. It not carried too far, some measure of business prosperity is a luxury that England can now afford.

France, on the other hand, must now pay the reckoning for such prosperity as she has enjoyed during the past two years.

### Two-Thirds of Taxes Indirect

She can escape only by further inflation attended by a continued rapid decline of the franc. But the escape would be only temporary, as the crash of the German mark, coming after frantic but delayed efforts to check its downward course, proves.

Not only is the French debt, as compared to her resources, larger than the English debt, but the French people, unlike the English, have never been accustomed to hearing direct taxes which are now necessary for stabilization. About two-thirds of their taxes are now indirect, rather than direct, a ratio which in England is more nearly reversed.

In England in recent years, close to 30 per cent of the aggregate national wealth has been taken in taxes. In France the corresponding proportion has been closer to 18 per cent, though the decline of the franc has represented an indirect tax, and has put the national debt to about a third of what it would have been if the franc stood at par. This may be compared to a ratio of about 15 per cent in the United States.

The direct British income tax which produces more revenue than any other tax, is itself the outgrowth of the Napoleonic wars. Possibly a system of direct taxation in France will be the product of the World War. The unprecedented taxes in England bear most heavily on the middle classes, and especially those whose income comes from investments and bonds. An Englishman with funded income of, say, \$5000 a year, probably now pays close to \$2000 a year in taxes.

French taxes have been held low because politicians and newspapers have not told the country the truth. Professor Young went on. Actually, German reparations, even if paid to the limit of the Reich's capacity, would not be sufficient to balance the budget or save the franc. Peculiarities of the Paris press have helped to bring about the present situation, Professor Young said. Certain papers

are venal, while the organs of the Government and upper classes hold out rosy and untrue pictures of the Ruhr, while the radical press strayed equally from reality in the opposite direction.

There is no liberal press in Paris, Professor Young said, represented by a paper like The Christian Science Monitor, to give unbiased judgments. In the provinces the press is fairer, he said, and has been pessimistic regarding the Ruhr. As for the French politicians, Professor Young declared the French Government has been sold regularly to the highest bidder—the man who would make the largest promises to the electorate. He added:

In the face of all these facts, it is only fair to add that the French people in the past have shown an extraordinarily elastic capacity to adapt themselves to whatever imperative necessity confronted them.

## MUSIC

Lillian Prudden

Lillian Prudden, soprano, assisted by Katherine Nolan, pianist and organist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. Miss Prudden sang songs by Handel, Beethoven, Schubert, and others, and concluded with several Czechoslovak folk songs in national costume. Miss Nolan played organ music by Bossi, Saint-Saëns, and Guilmant, and the piano accompaniments to Miss Prudden's songs.

Miss Prudden is a singer of considerable interpretative skill and intelligence. Last night she was particularly successful in two songs of the Hebrides—"Kishmool's Galley" and the "Seagull of the Land-Under-the-Waves." Not so well suited to her style of singing was the aria from Handel's L'Allegro, through Schubert's "Du bist die Ruhr," which often presents a difficult problem to singers of far greater experience than Miss Prudden, was sung surprisingly well.

Miss Nolan played the piano accompaniments with taste and added much to the pleasure of the program by her organ solos, in which she disclosed a marked talent for that instrument.

S. M.

### TULSA, OKLA., FINANCING

TULSA, Okla., March 12.—The board of education will receive bids until March 24 for \$2,000,000 5 per cent 25-year school bonds.

## DR. GRAY FAVORS DRAFTING WEALTH

Bates College President Says He  
Is in Hearty Agreement  
With General Idea

LEWISTON, Me., March 12 (Special).—While I have formed no intelligent opinion of the individual provisions of the Capper bill before Congress which aims to take the profit out of war," said Dr. Clifton D. Gray, president of Bates College, "I am in hearty agreement with the general idea sponsored by The Christian Science Monitor of a constitutional amendment for the conscription of all capital and labor in time of war, providing this can be worked out in practical manner."

"I mention this proviso because it is easy to conscript life and it is difficult to conscript wealth. You cannot ultimately conceal the corpus delicti, although the case of Bergdoll, who was successful in this for several years, is a notable exception. On the other hand, there are hundreds and thousands of people who undoubtedly find ways of avoiding taxation."

"Obviously it is unfair, it seems to me, to ask 5,000,000 young Americans to accept a soldier's pay and at the same time not demand service at home of young men and young women needed in war industries."

"Today a great war is something entirely different from what war was an hundred years ago. Then it concerned relatively but a small part of the population. Now it means that the labor of five men is needed to keep one soldier in the field. There is neither rhyme nor reason in any protest against the conscription of those five laborers, even as there is conscription for the one fighter."

Justice demands that there be equalization: the munitions maker should receive no more than the soldier; the man who makes the gun or the powder or bullets used in the gun than the man who fires the gun.

"In brief," said Dr. Gray, "I think this amendment would be of real value as a preventive of injustices growing out of war; but I fear that it would

have little efficacy in preventing war. Previous conflicts have shown that when large issues are at stake and passions are stirred, men do not stop to count the cost in men and money. Moreover, the real causes of war lie in vast commercial rivalries which, it seems to me, would remain unchecked by the proposed amendment."

## B. & M. WORKERS AGREEMENT ISSUED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 12.—Text of an agreement to decide upon important matters between the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, and the Boston & Maine Railroad, which was signed at Boston, March 3, was given to the public in full last night at a meeting of the Connecticut Valley representatives of the brotherhood.

The agreement is thought to be of importance due to equal representation of each on a board which it creates, alternating chairmen and other features. The agreement was signed by R. B. Pollock, vice-president and general manager of the Boston & Maine, and H. D. Ulrich, general chairman.

## EDITORIAL BOARD NAMED

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 12 (Special).—In preparation for the second issue of The Sphinx, the magazine which contains the best material produced by the sections in freshman English, the freshmen at Mount Holyoke College have chosen their second editorial board. It consists of the Misses Elizabeth H. Arnes, of Somersworth, N. H.; Janet L. Brynes, of Cleveland, O.; Doris B. Garey, of East Weymouth, Mass.; Ida Ridgway, of Detroit, Mich.; Helen G. Ruggles, of Dorchester, Mass.; Lucy Street, of White Plains, N. Y.; and Christine M. Vack, Bridgeport, Conn.

## CONSUL BOYLE RETURNING

Lewis V. Boyle, United States Consul at Durban, South Africa, since 1920, is one of the eight passengers on the American steamer Eastern Crown, which is expected to reach Boston tomorrow from ports in South Africa. Mr. Boyle, accompanied by his wife and daughter, is en route to his new post at Tahiti, Society Islands, in the South Seas, where he has been appointed as Consul. He is a graduate of Harvard School of Business Administration, class of 1917. The steamer brings a large cargo of wool, hides, ostrich feathers, etc., and called at Bermuda, en route to Boston.

## REPARATION PLAN DEBATED IN PARIS

Hope Expressed That Cash Payments Will Be Made to Allies

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 11.—While the committee of experts cannot decide on the degree of control for Germany and is still entangled with other problems to such an extent that it is now not believed that the report can be ready before the end of the month it is reported that a scheme of reparation payment by Germany is being hotly discussed. The committee seems inclined to place in the German budget provision for reparation payment, and although it hitherto has been desired to restrict such provision to satisfaction by the German Government to industrialists for deliveries to France in kind, it is still hoped in some quarters that cash payments to the Allies will be included.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, has been heard again respecting the proposal for a bank emission. The feeling is still that ultimately the committee will agree, but it is doubted more than ever whether Germany will accept the findings of the committee. The table has turned and France is anxious that the committee finish its work speedily and is ready to accept its conclusions whatever they may be, whereas in Germany there is growing up an opposition to the experts.

While the position of France is weakening and the people are less inclined to pursue the Ruhr policy, Germany is taking courage and is ready to refuse. It is essential for Europe that not only the experts should reach unanimity, but that the recommendations be acceptable to all concerned. Otherwise the committee has labored in vain and it is difficult to see what will come next.

## LEATHER IN JANUARY

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Cattle hides held in stock Jan. 31 were 4,938,926, compared with 5,068,286 Dec. 31 and 5,384,131 Jan. 31, 1923. Other hide and skin stocks all showed declines from the previous month and from January, 1923.



## FABRIC OCCASION SPRING 1924

An event whose importance is renewed with each new season. For, with it comes the completed chapter of the mode as it concerns fabrics.

Silks in patterns fantastic, radiant, quaint, but always harmonious, have a truly rhythmic blending of color and design which gives to "printings" a new distinction. Expressed in crepes and chiffons in soft, shimmering satins, this phase of silk fabrics predicts a spring of lovely modes.

In woollens, the artist in the weaver surely was supreme in the creations of this spring. Flannels in gay hues for colorful days out-of-doors. Worsteds and twills, smart, smooth, supple, to give substance to the new tailors. And the fabrics for coats with a richness of texture complemented by a beauty of color. The new cotton fabrics and laces, too, are presented.

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- 2—San Francisco Overland Limited—leaves Chicago via C. & N. W. 8:10 p. m., arrives San Francisco 10:10 p. m., 3rd day.
- 3—Los Angeles Limited—leaves Chicago via C. & N. W. 8:00 p. m., arrives Los Angeles 1:40 p. m., 3rd day.
- 4—Pacific Limited—leaves Chicago via C. & N. W. 10:45 a. m., arrives San Francisco 9:30 a. m., 3rd day.
- 5—Continental Limited—leaves Chicago via C. & N. W. 8:30 a. m., and arrives Los Angeles 9:10 a. m., 3rd day.
- 6—California Mail—leaves Chicago via C. & N. W. 12:15 p. m., and arrives Los Angeles 1:50 a. m. (3rd day following), San Francisco 10:10 a. m.

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## Twilight Tales

### The Adventures of Beau St. Bernard, Shy Squirrel and Cutey-Kit

DO YOU remember, we had just got to where Beau St. Bernard (the Dog), Shy Squirrel and Cutey-Kit (the Little Cat) had crossed the Atlantic Ocean in an airplane of gray and silver? Well, they awoke just as the sun was beginning to shine with all his might and main.

"This must be Oyster Bay," said Shy Squirrel, as he peeped over the side of the airplane.

"It would be delightful if we could land here," whispered Cutey-Kit, but Beau St. Bernard did not hear her, and they whizzed along until they passed over Cape Cod, and then Cutey-Kit really did begin to get excited. "I do like the sound of this country," she said, "this is certainly the place to study fishology."

"I made that little detour just to please you," said Beau St. Bernard. "And now we will start on our journey across the continent."

Off they whizzed again, and very soon they heard a roaring sound of many waters, and sure enough, there were the Niagara Falls. By this time they were all feeling rather thirsty, so they took the opportunity of landing, and having a really good drink of water. Then they started off again, whizzing across the continent, over lakes and rivers, over miles and miles of prairie, with the little prairie dogs scuttling in and out of their holes, (and in appearance, very much like good sized guinea pigs,) and herds of cattle grazing contentedly. Now and

## The Library

The Mazarin Library

IN THE latter part of the nineteenth century the Wanderer called at the house of a lumber merchant in a Kansas town. This gentleman had accumulated wealth overnight, as it were, and his house had been quickly bought and rapidly furnished. On the ground floor were three "parlors," a very select front parlor and two large everyday parlors which ran the entire length of the house. Along one wall, from end to end of the front parlor, were bookcases which reached from floor to ceiling, filled with books bound in red, yellow, blue, brown and green, all ornamented with gilt designs and for the most part showing gilt edges. The Wanderer remembers taking down "Lucile" and "Lalla Rookh," but with regard to the contents of the other books his memory is a blank.

Seeing him interested in the books from other than the decorative point of view, one of the young daughters hastened to explain with delightful western frankness that her father had taken the entire contents of a bookshop from a man who wanted a certain amount of lumber, and offered books in lieu of cash.

**An Honorable Precedent**

The Wanderer might never have thought of this incident again, had he not visited the Mazarin Library in Paris and learned that Gabriel Naudé, the Cardinal's librarian and one of the most successful of book collectors, used to buy books in the gross by weight. "He would descend upon a bookshop," writes one who knew him, "and seeing a great pile of books, would demand the price of the lot, perhaps measuring the pile by the yard. The poor shopkeepers," comments his friend, "usually came off rather badly."

In the case of the Kansas merchant and the bookseller, the Wanderer is inclined to think that the bookseller had the best of the bargain. Be that as it may, the Kansas had a notable precedent for his method of acquiring a library "in the gross."

The Mazarin Library, which now has quarters in the Institut de France, contains about 250,000 volumes and of which 1800 are incunabula and 5000 manuscripts.

**The Library in 1651**

Naudé in 1651 describes the collections as follows:

"There is a large hall filled from top to bottom with books on civil law and philosophy in folio, and books of theology in quarto; then there is a mezzanine floor of three large rooms entirely filled with books on medicine, chemistry and natural history."

"On the second mezzanine floor are Bibles in all languages; to wit, Greek, Hebrew, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Flemish, English, Dutch, Polish, Hungarian, Swedish, Finnish, Welsh, Iberian and Ruthenian, together with other manuscripts to the number of about 200 and commentaries on the Bible in volumes of all sizes."

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Chapter 2. The disposition of the place where they should be kept.  
Chapter 3. The orders which it is requisite to assign them.  
Chapter 4. Of the ornament and decoration necessary to be observed.  
Chapter 5. What ought to be the principal scope and end of such a library.

In chapter seven a scheme of classification is proposed, with certain inclusive main headings such as Theology, Physics, Jurisprudence, Mathematics, Humanity, Philosophy, Art, and Science. "Without order," he writes, "all inquiring is to no purpose, and our labor fruitless; seeing books are for no other reason laid and reserved in this place, but that they may be serviceable upon such occasions as present themselves; which thing it is notwithstanding impossible to effect, unless they be ranged and disposed according to the variety of their subjects, or in such other sort as that they may easily be found as soon as named. I affirm, moreover, that without this order and disposition, be the collection of books whatever, were it of 50,000 volumes, it could no more merit the name of a library than an assembly of 40,000 men the name of an army, unless they be marshaled in their several quarters, under the conduct of their chiefs and captains; or a vast heap of stones and materials, that of a palace or a house, till they be placed and put together according to rule, to make a perfect and accomplished structure."

Twenty years later Naudé had the opportunity of following his own advice, and the books which he collected and the library which he organized made his name known even in an age which produced such famous makers of books as Pascal and Descartes. Cornille, La Rochebeaucourt and Madame de Sévigné, Boileau and La Fontaine, Molière and Racine.

**The Problem Today**

On the day the Wanderer visited the Mazarin Library, the long reading room was well filled with readers studiously intent upon their books. The librarian, who would have seemed to Naudé a man after his own heart, said that the one thing he lacked was not books, but shelves to put them on. He explained that the Institut de France had been originally founded by Cardinal Mazarin for the free education of 60 sons of gentlemen from four provinces—Spanish, Italian, German and Flemish—recently added to the Crown, in order that French culture and grace might be diffused among them.

Under the same roof with the Mazarin library there is also the well known library of the Institut de France, containing a general collection of 650,000 volumes and a valuable collection of rare manuscripts.

**RIVALRY OF MEN AND WOMEN NOT APPARENT**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, March 1.—A woman deputy chief inspector of factories, Miss Constance Smith, speaking at the Women's Guild of Empire, said that rivalry between men and women, though a frequent subject of discussion, was not very apparent in practice, because each chose the most suitable occupation.

Alluding to the equipment of the woman wage earner in industry, the speaker pointed out that she generally started working in her teens and took the work as a means of livelihood until she married. There was not the same incentive to press on into the skilled branches of labor, as in the case of men. The younger generation, said Miss Smith, are discussing with intelligence the industrial problems of the day, and are asking that the education should be opened wide to meet their needs.

**NEW RECREATION SPOT IS PLANNED**

SPOKANE, Wash., March 5. (Special Correspondence)—A. H. Sylvester, forest supervisor, reports that a new recreation district is soon to be formed along the Bluffview Pass highway, one of the main automobile highways through the Cascade range from Spokane to Seattle. On adjacent government lands the Forest Service will grant permits to those desiring to build summer homes, hotels, stores, etc.

According to Mr. Sylvester, permits for similar privileges will be issued for the erection of such buildings on government lands up the Entiat River, a tributary of the Columbia north of Wenatchee, Wash., and along the Stevens Pass highway. The trip through the Stevens Pass will be one of the most scenic in the State. It is expected that all the passes through the Cascades will be open and in fine condition about May 1.

**Advice on Building**

Naudé, while still librarian to the President of the Paris Parliament, wrote a very delightful book, "Instructions Concerning Erecting of a Library." The headings of its nine chapters show the scope of its thesis: Chapter 1. One ought to be curious in erecting of libraries, and why? Chapter 2. How to inform one's self, and what we are to know concerning the erecting of libraries. Chapter 3. The number of books which are requisite. Chapter 4. Of what quality and condition they ought to be.

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## ITALY CLAIMS LAND ON KENYA FRONTIER

British and Italian Diplomats May Compromise on Line El Wak-41° Dicks Head

*By CRAWFORD PRICE*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, March 1.—When Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Labor's Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, recently informed the House of Commons that, while the British Government had no intention of selling Jamaica for the value of the American debt or any other consideration, certain sessions of British territory had been under contemplation, he unthinkingly set a cat among the journalistic pigeons.

Several English and many American correspondents, with visions that a slice of Canada, for example, was up for sale, rushed to the Foreign Office, to retreat despondently when they learned that Mr. Ponsonby had had in mind merely the Anglo-Italian negotiations concerning Jubaland. The Italian Government, on the other hand, will possibly seize upon the vague reference to bring the issue to the forefront again, and thus add to Mr. MacDonald's many preoccupations.

Jubaland is that district of East Africa which is watered by the river Juba, and the river Juba actually forms the frontier between Italian Somaliland and the British Kenya Colony. It includes the port of Kisumu, and the fertile riverbank; but otherwise it is not valuable of itself and it supports a few thousand nomad tribesmen and a handful of whites. As a political question, it dates back to April, 1915, when Italy consented to enter the Great War at the side of the Allies on terms embodied in the secret pact of London.

Article 13 of the pact laid it down that, in the event of their own aggrandizement in Africa (at the expense of Germany), Britain and France agreed that Italy "might claim some equitable compensation, particularly as regards the settlement in her favor of the questions relative to the frontiers of the Italian colonies at Eritrea, Somaliland, and Libya, and the neighboring colonies belonging to France and Great Britain."

Under the same roof with the Mazarin library there is also the well known library of the Institut de France, containing a general collection of 650,000 volumes and a valuable collection of rare manuscripts.

Discussions proceeded until April, 1920, when Lord Milner, on behalf of the London Government, offered Italy a corner of Kenya colony running from the Abyssinia-Somaliland frontier to the oasis of El Wak, down the forty-first parallel of longitude and thence to the coast at Beletor.

The whole question, of course, is one of water. Lord Milner's idea was to divide the wells at El Wak, and even under this suggestion the British Government desired the Italians to prevent the eastern tribes moving, as they do each year during what is locally known as the malaria season, across the Kenya frontier. To this the Italians replied that they could not police the frontier or interfere with a time-honored custom. The demand for the Lorian swamp, however, increases the obstacles to a settlement for the Kenya and Somaliland tribes.

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are normally disposed to fight over the water supply, and the opinion in London is that if they crossed a political frontier the conflicts might be aggravated and result in international complications.

It is nevertheless obvious that the question is of relatively small importance as compared with the value of Anglo-Italian co-operation in the work of European regeneration, and steps certainly ought to be taken to remove one cause of friction. Italy is undoubtedly entitled to compensation for Anglo-French aggrandizement in Africa, and the desire of Signor Mussolini to justify his régime by sentimental successes is fully recognized. On the other hand, it would obviously be unfair to deprive the Kenya tribes of the Lorian swamp, or to allow Italian territory to cut across the caravan route from the coast to the northeast corner of Kenya, as would be the case were the latest claim conceded. A compromise which suggests itself is that Italy should be granted the Scialoja line El Wak 41 degrees Dicks Head, without any obligation to prevent the migration of the tribesmen under their jurisdiction across the frontier line.

## ROTARY CLUBS MEET IN NORTH OF ENGLAND

*SOUTHPORT, ENGL., March 1. (Special Correspondence)*—Some 300 representatives of Rotary clubs in Lancashire, Cheshire, and adjacent districts in the north of England met in conference at Southport recently and discussed business ideals with a view to the possibility of drawing up a code of ethics and conduct in business life. Most of the speakers maintained that it was undesirable to reduce their ideas, which were idealistic, to a set and rigid code, thereby running the risk of losing the spirit in the application of the letter, and the conference therefore did not indorse the policy under discussion.

Visitors to the conference included John Brunner, Member of Parliament for Southport, and a past president of the North-west Rotary Club, who in a short speech during the conference voiced the idea that Rotarians might gradually make obsolete the various political parties in the country. The Mayor of Southport also attended and during the week-end of the conference gave a civic reception to the Rotarians. The Liverpool Rotary Club, which sent the largest number of members to the conference, was specially complimented by the Mayor on its work in assisting ex-service men to find employment.

**FRENCHMEN AT MEMEL BUILD REFRIGERATORS**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, March 1.—A group of French capitalists, who have already erected many refrigerators in South America and in several European countries, have submitted to the Minister of Finance an offer to build at Memel refrigerators in which food products destined for export could be stored until they are loaded on the steamer. The Minister has approved the project and has invited the group to prepare a more detailed technical and commercial plan.

Recently Kaunas was visited by a party of Memel timber merchants and others, headed by the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Krause, who proposed to purchase Lithuanian timber. This particular group has succeeded in obtaining a big credit in England for the export of timber, which enables it to offer advantageous conditions. The Memel timber dealers wish to buy the standing timber remaining unsold, in accordance with the plan of the Ministry of Agriculture for timber felling this year. This shows that the timber industry in Memel has appreciably revived and to that extent is reducing unemployment.

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## News of Freemasonry

Western Hemisphere

By H. L. HAYWOOD

AS regards any one religion, holds its own feast of the Vernal Equinox not as a continuation of the Christian custom alone, but as representing the universal custom. Therefore the Scottish Rite ceremonies are dedicated to enlightenment, religious toleration, and human liberty. If lights are extinguished, it is to remind the brethren how dark a winter time it is when the light-bringers, like Prometheus in the Greek myths, are destroyed; if later the lights are rekindled, it is to bid them to remember that such a darkness cannot be for long because soon or late, the gods of light will come again with wise men and secret teaching new truth.

The purpose of Maundy Thursday, therefore, is to teach men to avoid bigotry and obscurantism, to keep their minds open to expect and to seek light, and not to surrender themselves bound hand and foot to any one teacher lest they lose the enlightenment from all other teachers.

It is worth noting that all this is in accord with the fundamentals of all Masonry (at least in Anglo-Saxon countries) so far as religion is concerned. In the early period of Operative Masonry the Craft was in close contact with the Roman Catholic Church so that it is probable that nearly all Masons were of that religion, a thing learned from the oldest Masonic document, dated 1350 A. D. in which is mentioned the Virgin and the seven sins. After the Reformation in England, Masons continued Christian but Protestant, a fact made clear by the Constitutions remaining from that period. But when, in 1723, the first Grand Lodge adopted its new Constitutions, that document, now the organic law of all Anglo-Saxon Masonry, contained a famous "Paragraph Concerning God and Religion" in which it is stated that whereas in the old time a Mason had been obliged by his tenure to be of the religion of that country in which he might reside, it had become more expedient to oblige them only to be of that religion in which all good men agree. This is the Masonic fundamental in religion. A Mason in his private opinion may adhere to any creed to which his convictions bind him, but officially, and in the lodge, he looks with equal reverence on all religions and stands ready to receive light and guidance from any of them.

But such a festival, held at the time of the Vernal Equinox, is not confined to Christian communities. The Jews, where they continue in the old paths, celebrate the Passover Feast, on which occasion, remembering the escape of their fathers from Egyptian slavery, they dedicate themselves anew to human liberty. The Parsees, who preserve the ancient religion of Zoroaster, have also their celebration of the Vernal Equinox, and call it "Jame-shedji Nauroz."

It would be possible to collect numberless examples because it has been an almost universal custom among men in the northern hemisphere from time immemorial to hold some solemn ceremonial when the sun (or the sun god) once again crosses the boundary between winter and summer to bring light, warmth and food to mankind. Those who are curious about such matters will find an abundance of accounts of such celebrations in any comprehensive work on anthropology, such as Frazer's "Golden Bough."



## RAIL MAIL CREWS MERIT HIGH PRAISE FOR FINE SERVICE

Complain Little as Their Speed,  
Accuracy and Endurance Is  
Severely Tested

The clerks of the United States Railway Mail Service do all their work "en route."

They work in cramped quarters of swaying railroad coaches, out of sight, hard pressed, but always cheerful. Sometimes, between Syracuse and Cleveland, for example, their train travels at 60 miles an hour, but their work goes on, unheeded of space or speed or scenery.

Sometimes the run is by day, sometimes by night, but always there is the rush of mail to be sorted and the monotony of steel flange sounding against steel rail.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, armed with Special Government Pass, said good-bye to the arc lights of Boston's South Station one evening at 6:20, and on train No. 85 went out into the night, bound west. The 60-foot car was piled to the roof with newspaper mail sacks, engulfing the reporter and his companions, clerks of the American Railway Mail Service, who for the next 10 hours worked with bewildering speed. Outside the telegraph poles sped by unheeded, each white with snow from the storm.

### All Aboard for Chicago

Only a meager conception of the Railway Mail Service can be given to those who have not come in close contact with it, and have not seen for themselves the continuous and exacting round of duties performed by the workers. Hidden away in trains, which speed across valleys and rivers, and running the entire lengths of states, these clerks perform a labor that is seldom heralded.

Just before the start of the trip the writer passed by the mail cars of the Federal Express which daily carries the papers to New York City. Then he came to Train No. 35, on which newspapers going west and especially those being distributed through the Chicago gateway, were being loaded.

When loaded, this special postal car is stored to the roof with nothing but the mail sacks of The Christian Science Monitor, the only newspaper in the United States for which the Railway Mail Service devotes the space of an entire storage car.

The car is divided into 10 booths, into which the mail sacks are systematically piled according to the route separations of western cities and states. When loaded it carries nearly 12 tons of papers. This special car is rented by the Government from the railroad, for the one-way trip from Boston to Chicago, at a cost of about \$135,000 a year.

### Ten-Four Task Ahead

The post office, coupled to the storage car, was, excepting for its extreme ends, which were stacked with pouches, divided into compartments for the "working" or sorting of the mail en route. It was lined below with double rows of open pouches, which were supported by a rigid framework, and above with steel receptacles, into which the separated mail was tossed by the seven clerks comprising the crew. Innumerable pigeonholes lined the sides of an office, which partially divided the car.

The run to Albany abounded in rich touches of "local color." At every stop, fresh mail was tossed aboard, checked up and "worked." For 10 hours the clerks, with bewildering speed, stood to their tasks, and with a kind of automatic cunning classified and pouched the 80,000 letters, which they nightly averaged. The piles of newspaper sacks, daily papers now being treated as first-class mail, the bags of letter mail, and the masses of second-class matter added their heavy burden to the night's work.

Letters or papers mistakenly routed were intercepted and a slip of correction immediately made out; for example, if a newspaper addressed to Troy, N. Y., was found in an Albany, N. Y., sack, the matter was promptly referred to the circulation department of the paper at Boston, where the oversight would be corrected.

At one o'clock on the following morning, the storage car was transferred at Albany to the lines of the New York Central Railroad, and the sacks were taken over by another crew. It was not until this train was west of Albany that the first separations were made. Later a large division at Buffalo included the sacks labeled "Ontario, Canada." This territory is known as the "Middle Division," and all newspaper sacks piled in this booth of the storage car are here transferred to the Railway Post Office, and their contents emptied upon distributing tables between the cities of Syracuse and Cleveland, while the train is making over 60 miles an hour; these papers are "worked" and re-sacked according to the route deliveries of this "Middle Division" of states—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, etc.

This labor makes a striking appeal to the imagination; the speed and accuracy with which it is accomplished is a commonplace of the service. At Chicago the special storage car is completely emptied, the remaining sacks being transported with great dispatch to their northern, southern or western connections.

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## An Edition of The Christian Science Monitor Speeding West on No. 35, A Postoffice on Wheels



Top Left—Fresh From the Press.  
The Other Views Show the Monitors,  
a Short While Later, Being Distributed  
Somewhere Between Boston and  
Chicago

where another lap of their journey is soon begun.

The importance of the Chicago gateway for the western distribution of the newspaper may be easily seen. The special car, which formerly arrived at Chicago at 8:02 p. m. on the day following the publication of a paper, now arrives at 8:15 p. m. and connections have to be made with trains leaving other stations at 9:00 and 9:15 the same evening.

These are convincing facts of the absolute dependence of good mail service upon good train service. The distance from Boston to Chicago is over 1000 miles, and if train No. 35, leaving Boston, is over 20 minutes late, these through connections are broken.

If newspapers sent from Boston are not delivered on the scheduled day in San Francisco or on the Pacific Coast it is not the fault of the mail clerks. They cannot answer for the delays of railroad mail cars, which are frequently tied up by the weather or other causes. During last January, Train No. 35 failed to make connections at Chicago 19 times, due to late running.

### Little Complaining

The clerks of the Railway Mail Service excite admiration on those long runs by their cheerful and uncomplaining demeanor. Their work was observed as a continual grind, carried on at great pressure, in the narrowest of quarters, and as seldom completed. Their routine tasks demand, besides the qualities of skill, speed and endurance, an expert knowledge of postal matters, in which they must continually stand for re-examination. Out of the public eye, their work is consequently little appreciated, and in many cases is scarcely known. In the opinion of the writer, the services rendered by these men are not surpassed by the services of any other group of public servants in the United States. Their wages are scarcely scaled with the present costs of living, and are little in consonance with the incomes of other workers in similar walks of life. A bill, however, is now pending before Congress, which, if passed, will greatly remedy this situation. Too much approval cannot be given the Post Office Department for the morale, the efficiency and the solid accomplishment of this branch of its service.

The preliminary chapter to this story of railway-mail service is laid in the newspaper "mailing room," just after a paper has "gone to press." The conclusion of the work here dovetails into the beginning of the work of the federal clerks.

The papers of the overseas edition of The Christian Science Monitor or fill in the neighborhood of 60 stacks, whose contents are sent over the Eastern Hemisphere. Seven large and heavy sacks are sent to London alone. The "one star" edition of the Monitor

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tor, the edition mailed over the United States and Canada, comes from the press at 3:40 p. m. After a warning signal the papers are carried into the mailing department on a series of moving wires in two steady streams of white. The papers as they come from the press are automatically "turned" in groups of fifties, until they are caught by the receiver, who swiftly packs them on waiting hand trucks.

### Great Speed Required

Over 2000 sacks, labeled and divided into route divisions await their burden of mail. Over 80,000 papers of this edition must be mailed within approximately 100 minutes. This feat is almost entirely a mechanical operation, accomplished by speedautomatic mailing machines, of which there are seven in the mailing division, five being in daily use, which fold, wrap, and address the papers. Each machine is manned by a crew of five men, of whom the last one, the bagman, puts the assignment into its sack, and speedily swings the bags upon a moving escalator, which carries them to the dispatchers of the auto-service department.

Of the three editions of The Christian Science Monitor, the overseas is mailed early in the afternoon. The second, the New England edition, which includes local city delivery, demands special care and efficient handling because of the complicated train routes.

The efforts to squeeze last minute news into this edition often drives the mailing crew to their toes, and the trains are frequently met by the narrowest of margins. The third edition is the international, whose progress has already been referred to.

The Auto Service Department of the Monitor is the connecting link between the mailing room and the Railway Mail Service. Everywhere in his inspection the writer noted the feeling of the "R. M. S." toward The Christian Science Monitor, with its great volume of mail, to be one of co-operation.

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## WESTERN PROVINCES SEEK RATE REDUCTION

VICTORIA, B. C., March 6 (Special Correspondence)—Western Canada is uniting in a vigorous campaign for a reduction of western express rates, following the partial success of its fight for lower freight rates. Formal application for a reduction in express rates will be laid before the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners by the British Columbia Government immediately. Counsel representing the other western provinces are expected to co-operate fully with the representatives of this province.

The application of the western provinces for a reduction in express rates will go before the Railway Board simultaneously with a demand from express companies for a rate increase. In a statement issued here this week Premier Oliver declared that the west was suffering discrimination in express rates as well as in freight rates. It will be on this contention that British Columbia will base its argument for a reduction.

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## GERMANY AND ITALY GET BRITISH TRADE

British, on Other Hand, Secure  
Orders That Dutch Regard  
as Their Own

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 1—Certain sections of British Manufacturers and the general public are showing signs of considerable perturbation at the failure of British firms to secure two orders for locomotives which were placed recently in what are generally regarded as pre-eminently British markets. One of these was for five tank locomotives for the Indian State Railways, and the other for 30 locomotives for the State Railways of Egypt. In the former case the successful tender was from a German firm, and was 20 per cent lower than the lowest British tender, and in the latter case the order went to an Italian firm, the Società Italiana Ernesto Breda of Milan, which quoted £3840 each for the locomotives, while the lowest British tender was over £5000. Orders for rails and fish plates from South Africa have also gone to the Continent instead of to Great Britain.

The chief reason among them is the fact that manufacturers do not pay sufficient attention to close estimating, and mentions that recently he had five tenders for ferro-concrete work from British firms, three approximating to his own estimate, the fourth 120 per cent higher and the fifth 205 per cent higher, while in another case two quotations for made-up steel-work were £17 and £21 a ton, respectively, for the same structure.

Meanwhile, although British firms have lost these orders they are getting others. The export trade is also looking up, and it is felt that, provided the European tangle is straightened out soon, the loss of one or two orders need not be taken too seriously.

A distinguished engineer writing to The Times on the subject, however, remarks that "any of a dozen reasons might be adduced." He himself believes that foremost among them is the fact that manufacturers do not pay sufficient attention to close estimating, and mentions that recently he had five tenders for ferro-concrete work from British firms, three approximating to his own estimate, the fourth 120 per cent higher and the fifth 205 per cent higher, while in another case two quotations for made-up steel-work were £17 and £21 a ton, respectively, for the same structure.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## A New Opera in the Vernacular

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, March 8. "THE WHITE BIRD," opera in one act; text by Brian Hooker and music by Ernest T. Carter. Produced for the first time under the auspices of the Opera in Our Language Foundation at the Studebaker Theater, Chicago, March 6, 1924. The cast:

Reginald Warren.....Ward Pound  
Edna.....Hazel Eden  
Hugh.....Dwight E. Cook  
Marion.....Laurina Olsen  
John Wardwell.....Elsie de Sellem  
Yanny.....Lillian Arthur  
Guest Huntress.....Lillian Arthur  
Andrew.....Rote, Webb Webster  
Huntress.....Rote, Webb Webster

Mr. Carter's opera caused a little ripple of excitement in the camp of those passionate propagandists who insist that there is no joy in dramatic music if it is sung in a foreign tongue. It was the first time that the opera in our language was produced in Chicago or New York. For "The White Bird" was probably the most ambitious production ever attempted by the Opera in Our Language Foundation and, moreover, it was announced as a world premiere. There was also a presentation of a medal to the composer by Mrs. Archibald Fraser, who is the most active and energetic among the advocates of opera in the vernacular.

Mr. Carter's composition was provided with the text by Brian Hooker, who was the collaborator with Dr. Parker in "Mona" and "Fairland"—two operas which respectively won prizes of \$1000 each. In those texts, as in that of "The White Bird," Mr. Hooker made it clear that although he is a deft and highly effective craftsman in the handling of English, he is neither deft nor effective in his handling of the modern theater. The underlying motive of the opera is dramatic in its essence, but it is treated by Mr. Hooker in the old-fashioned manner. They are sawdust puppets and not human beings that carry the story to its tragic end. No opera can be stronger than its text and what American dramatic composition needs most is a course of dramatic technique for its librettists and a discriminative sense on the part of its composers.

Mr. Carter's music is filled with melody, well scored and well written for the voice, but it is not the music of a writer who lives and moves and has his being in the theater. Perhaps the stilted and unreal person of the drama is due to the fact that the composer is a composer and not a dramatist. A pretty waltz and the music of what appeared to be other tuneful bits, suggested that perhaps Mr. Carter might win considerable success in light opera.

The performance was directed by Lenny Wetz, Hazel Eden, sometime of the Chicago Opera Company, sang well the music of the hapless wife, and Ward Pound, in the part of the husband, has just paid a fine which suggested the heavy villain in some opera by Balfe or Vincent Wallace. Other singers who earned the gratitude of the audience were Ray Talbot, Dwight E. Cook, Laurina Olsen, Haydn Thomas and Elsie de Sellem.

F. B.

## Continental Quartets

As Heard in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Hungary and Vienna were the home of the string quartet. Today, though they can show a Haydn or a Mozart, they still produce progressive composers and some of the best chamber music organizations in the world. London is now in a good position to hear of this. No fewer than three quartets—"du premier rang"—are here simultaneously—the Rose, the Lerner, and the Hungarian quartets. The two quartets of the given concert at Wigmore Hall; the latter is about to appear under the aegis of the Goossens Chamber Concerts. Another fine quartet, the Tourret, from Paris, has just paid a flying visit to play for the Westminster Music Club and produced a work by Koehlin.

It was interesting to find the Lerner Quartet producing Kodaly's "Duo" for violin and cello. It was for the first time in England at their concert on Feb. 13. It is a striking work. Not one to love, perhaps not even one to like very much, but one to esteem for its daring, its unwavering assumption of the "worthwhileness" of the slender combination of instruments, and its great technical resources. Kodaly had to face the difficulty, almost inseparable from string duets, that one instrument often and obviously says "ditto" to the other, in development and contrapuntal treatment proceed on usual lines. He surmounts this with success, and his variety of invention, sense of outline, rhythmic vitality and command of tone contrast keep the work perpetually interesting. This is the more noteworthy because it is very long—four full-sized movements without any concession to the weaker brethren such as the menuet provides in classical sonata form.

The actual performance by Jeno Lerner and Imre Hartmann could not have been better; it showed a firm temperament that the Lerner excel. They are young men, full of fire and as they are trained athletes at what will be beautiful dreams for their driving force. Tschalkowsky's Quartet in E flat minor gave the measure of their powers. Finish, flexibility, tone blending, contrast, metamorphosis, above all an intensely Russian interpretation that restored the romance Tschalkowsky used to inspire. If their Mozart playing, as shown by the Quartet in D major, was over-impetuous, its diamond points too small, one could only forgive them and—level in it!

The Rose Quartet at their concert on Feb. 18, presented an altogether different side of art. The players have grown mature in the service of the classics. To some extent they have lost in fire what they have gained in familiarity. A weighty thoughtfulness and large, beautiful, binding tone are among their greatest assets. But every now and then their readings seemed designed to be the epitome of a conservator. Beethoven's Quartet in minor, op. 58, was even a little dull. In Borodin's Quartet in D major the notes rolled forth in luscious tones, but with such scant sympathy for Russian ideas that one supposed Tschalkowsky translated into the language of Dr. Johnson would be as near the original. Mozart got them at their best. His Quartet in G major was given with breadth and individuality, a slower, more gracious interpretation than the average, providing memorable moments in the menuetto and andante.

M. M. S.

## Dohnanyi Soloist With

Minneapolis Orchestra

MINNEAPOLIS, March 8 (Special Correspondence).—It was extremely fortunate that artists of such distinction as Arthur Loesser and Ernst von Dohnanyi were in the city yesterday when the symphony concert was given for the university and the Minneapolis Orchestra.

Loesser, who is a composer of the Wagner program planned. Loesser had played brilliantly with Erna Rubinstein earlier in the week, at the final concert in the university series, and is soloist at the popular concert tomorrow, and he was requested to hold himself in readiness. Mr. Dohnanyi appeared with the Lenox String Quartet tonight at the university and strengthened the fine impression he made with the orchestra.

For his Minneapolis debut this gifted musician selected the Beethoven "Emperor" concerto, and under the circumstances he did remarkably well. A single rehearsal would doubtless have eliminated elements of indecision and inaccuracy, but Dohnanyi's performance was a revelation of tone between orchestra and solo instrument. The performance, however, revealed Mr. Dohnanyi as a composer of the first rank, not given to exaggeration with reverent and deep insight into the subject matter of the music. Without tugging emotion to tatters he conveys profound feeling in a frequent style, tinged with true poetry.

The orchestra alternated between two or more moods: in the overture to "Flying Dutchman" it fulfilled the conditions of massed tone, a little rougher in spots, it should have been, especially in the passages; rather common weakness with us, noticeable, too, in the prelude to the "Mastering too," which closed the orchestral part of the program. One is at liberty to censure the sort of enthusiasm that lies back of the terrific energy that makes itself in exaggeration, but it would be preferable were this brought under better control.

There was some unevenness in a performance of the prelude to "Parsifal." The strings were particularly good, with a slight inclination to minimize the ethereal quality of the music; on the other hand the prelude to "Tristan and Isolde" was given a very beautiful, splendidly balanced rendering. Isolde's "Love-death" would have been equally effective with the addition of a human voice.

J. D.

## Laurette Taylor in "Happiness"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 10.—Rialto Theater, March 9, "Happiness," a motion picture adapted from the play by J. Hartley Manners, directed by King Vidor.

Mary Garden's brief invasion of the studios proved that there's many a slip 'twixt the stage and the screen. Guided by the chalk marks that stood between her and outer darkness, she acted like a caged panther, plowing for the open spaces. Laurette Taylor's latest picture, culled from her husband's homely on happiness that she once acted in the legitimate, presents an even more

unfortunate predicament. This lovely artist of the drama, who has registered many various sorts of emotion to enraptured audiences, has been so blundered by the Klieg lights, and so confused by the proximity of the camera that her art has become distorted into a sad travesty of itself. The slapstick methods that Miss Taylor uses, the hectic restlessness of her motions are scarcely to be credited. Obviously the screen is not for her. But the addition of a scenario so unbelievably deficient in plausibility as this, with interpolations of humor that make "Able's Irish Rose" seem a gem of high comedy, turns the picture into a study of despatch. A ready laughter for such maneuvers and captions seemed forthcoming last night, but it had a hollow, unprovocative ring.

Japanese Paintings at

St. Botolph Club, Boston

A large collection of contemporary Japanese paintings is being exhibited at the St. Botolph Club on Newbury Street, Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Yoshida, both artists, are traveling with the exhibit, and will give some interesting and enlightening information on modern painting in Japan to visitors who are interested. The proceeds of the show will be used to help re-establish the artists who recently lost their entire equipment in the earthquake.

One of the most striking features of the exhibit is the definitely Occidental manner of painting. Landscapes are done realistically with light and shade, aerial perspective and individual forms. There is little of the abstraction of conception, the calligraphic drawing, the symbolic shapes, the unutterable exquisiteness of line, the sense of movement, the sense of the past so superior. For some who have come quite conclusively to consider this the only really Japanese style there will be disappointment.

But Mr. Yoshida explains this new trend convincingly. He says that with so much travel and study abroad the Japanese have unconsciously assimilated new modes. If they study in the West, they are bound to see many things in the Western manner. The established classical mode has reached its height; to continue in an eclectic manner would stultify any ambition for new creative work. Mr. Yoshida is confident that the Japanese will incorporate these new ideas and eventually develop a new style that will be neither imitative nor eclectic, but quite definitely their own racial expression. The fallacy of the Renaissance did not help them; to continue in an eclectic manner would stultify any ambition for new creative work. Mr. Yoshida is confident that the Japanese will incorporate these new ideas and eventually develop a new style that will be neither imitative nor eclectic, but quite definitely their own racial expression.

The old convention of learning to draw from a textbook has been abandoned for drawing directly from nature. This accounts for the great variety in interpretation. Color is not used to establish form, or in any relations of scale. The artist seems pretty free to please his own taste in the matter. The mural panels of silk with designs of water color have the usual delicacy of manner. Although they are done in a conventional manner, they cannot help thinking that their beauty lies in their approximation to the old things. Painting on silk is at best a finicky matter and the artist finds it best to work in a conventional manner. Experiment is bound to be costly. And so it is that these, but to the smaller oil pictures that we look for the new style.

Mr. Yoshida has brought along a folio of woodblock prints, which are carefully colored. The way in which he applies the colors to get a softened lithographic effect is interesting. Sometimes he uses more than a dozen blacks to get a shaded effect of one tone. This makes the block print a less mechanical affair, allowing for the subtle graded effects of water color.

Many a professor of German has told his students that the first German opera was Martin Opitz's "Daphne," by Heinrich Schütz, performed for the first time at Halle, in 1627. Arthur Kutscher of the University of Munich now comes out with the statement that the first German opera was "S. Catharina," performed on Aug. 31, 1617, in Halle. Dr. Kutscher found the libretto and score in the City Museum at Salzburg.

## Mary Pickford Holds a Levee

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, March 8

IT SEEMS no misnomer to speak of Mary Pickford as a twentieth-century Cinderella. Once upon a time she was just a little girl sitting in the wings of the Belasco Theater, when the Pata Cinema cast the magic reels about her and straightaway she became transformed into a lovely princess; at least, it seemed so the other afternoon when she received a group of press men and women in her drawing room at the Hotel Ambassador. From the moment the celluloid slipper was fitted to her dainty foot, she stepped into the limelight reserved for royalty, and even in those exalted circles, she has been a rival to the great actresses. En route for a European holiday, after strenuous months in Hollywood, producing new pictures, she and her equally popular husband have arrived in New York to supervise the two premieres which will introduce her "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" and Douglas Fairbanks' "The Thief of Bagdad."

Like the little figures in the old-fashioned weather house, these screen celebrities entertained their visitors separately. Miss Pickford, who is in the drawing room, left the drawing room to appear, later, she slipped out very quietly in his favor, which, perhaps, was fortunate, as each is so engaging and so individually minded. Not so Zura, the Irish terrier, who, with a complete disrespect of persons, raced from one end of the flower-banked apartment to the other, leaping upon the window sills, his eager search for Park Avenue rabbits, and seemingly rather fed up with the sophistications of city life. Miss Pickford expressed her delight at being in New York again, which quite balanced the family account, and drew a sharp distinction between the working conditions on the two continents.

"Hollywood is so different from this wonderful city. Out there, you know, we lead a life entirely devoted to our work. We hardly ever go out to parties. We have a projection room in our house in Beverly Hills, and see all the latest pictures there. It is hard work making big pictures, so it is early to bed and early to rise. The studio is at the studio. I don't see how the moving picture people in the east manage with all the fascinating things to do and see and being in the interesting people to meet, and then get to the studio on time next morning. But now we have both finished our new pictures. I hope you are going to like 'Dorothy Vernon.' For I think it is really lovely. I think we are going to have a holiday, with London and Paris, and the Scandinavian countries, then to Italy, and perhaps home by way of the Far East."

"Of course, it is pretty strenuous with Douglas, because he travels so fast." She laughed gaily. Just as she was about to leave, she turned back and her lovely face aglow with quick humor and happiness.

The first time we went to Europe together, I did the whole place in four weeks. I don't know how I managed to hang on. You know, there are always two time schedules when we travel. The Fairbanks time-table, which means some thirty early risings, and the Pickford program, which is much more comfortable and convenient. What I want to do this time is to go off by ourselves without any servants or bother, take a little motor and just put up at inns and farmhouses along the way, and really get to know the people at first hand. I think it is really lovely. I think we are going to have a holiday, with London and Paris, and the Scandinavian countries, then to Italy, and perhaps home by way of the Far East."

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## Graphic Arts in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE graphic arts always have their following, and representation in a New York art season, and at this particular moment they are well to the fore. An interesting event at the Anderson Galleries is the first American showing of the famous press used by William Morris in printing his renowned edition of the Kelmscott Chaucer, conceded to be one of the most beautiful and important printed books of modern times. The Morris press was bought some time ago in London by Frederic W. Goudy, the American type designer and printer, who is thus giving those interested in the art of printing an opportunity to look behind the scenes.

A keepsake, designed by Mr. Goudy, with the original Chaucer border, is printed on the spot for visitors. Later this press will become part of Mr. Goudy's "Village Press" at Marlborough, N. Y., where for 20 years, with the assistance of his wife, Berth M. Goudy, he has designed his own type. Forty-five types have come from his hands in this time, and perhaps no one has had such an influence in these matters since William Caslon. Copies of all the books printed at the Village Press are included in the exhibition which will continue until March 18.

The Koppel Galleries have an exhibition of prints by James McNeil, one of the leading British etchers of today. His very individual art came to fine conclusions during his stay in Palestine with the British forces during the war and the many plates of military and civil incidents in that region are well known to every print lover. A few later examples of his work are at hand in the "Antwerp," the "Gale at Port Errol" and the "Ebb Tide."

The Harlow Galleries have an interesting "in-between" show of miscellaneous items, including some superb examples of Muirhead Bone, Whistler, and Rembrandt; two landscapes of the great Dutch etcher, "Village with Square Tower" and "Cottage with White Follies" are high water-mark achievements to which the aspirants to etching fame can come again and again for inspiration and instruction. The Kennedy Galleries are featuring a special collection of fine impressions of

Frank W. Benson's sporting prints, and a special showing of etchings by James O'Malley, scenes of Irish village life with its picturesque thatched cottages and quaint characters.

The Carrington Print Rooms have an unusually fine selection of etchings by Charles Meryon, the celebrated French delineator of nineteenth century Paris. His familiar impressions of the Seine, with its attendant bridges and masonry, banks, its noted buildings and cathedrals, have an appeal that remains constant. The Weyne Gallery is devoted to etchings by Walter Sickert, and woodcuts by Eric Gill, two English artists of widely contrasted talents. Mr. Sickert's work is highly esteemed in many quarters; dealing in a somewhat somnolent and unlovely way with scenes of English middle-class life, the artist achieves his pictorial results with unobtrusive yet accurate statements of his command. Using it on a black ground he attains a very distinguished note of somber delicacy.

R. F.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Letters of 'Fred' Roberts

## Letters Written During the Indian Mutiny

By Fred Roberts, afterward Field Marshal Earl Roberts, C. B., G. C. S. I., D. S. O., D. S. M. Co. 104, 6d. net.

In following these letters, written some five years after the young Lieut. Fred Roberts received his commission and sailed for India, that is, during those momentous years of 1857-58, there is one distinctive thread which runs throughout: the quality of the letters called forth the trust and confidence of a nation, and the respect and admiration of a nation's opponents. It is the simplicity of a nature which loves the well-being of its fellows.

In the letters we have a detailed story of the young lieutenant's personal experiences and adventures. We see the call upon the capability of a character in which quick perception of conditions is united to prompt decision and action. The calls came thickly and rapidly. The response which such qualities brought forth won the appreciation and warm regard of his seniors, as also that of his comrades and men.

In the able preface by his daughter, Countess Roberts, we catch glimpses of the affectionate ambition which "the dear General" held for his son "Freddie."

In February, 1852, the son sailed for India, yet a boy. The good-bye letter to his mother, whom he did not expect to see for 10 years, is expressive of his devotion. In closing he says: "I will ever remember your last words to me, and when in any difficulty think of you, and with God's blessing I shall succeed."

At the outbreak in the spring of 1857 he writes he is joining the "movable column whenever it may go. I'll work hard, and I have no doubt get on. . . . How jolly you must all be, and so am I, mother, dear."

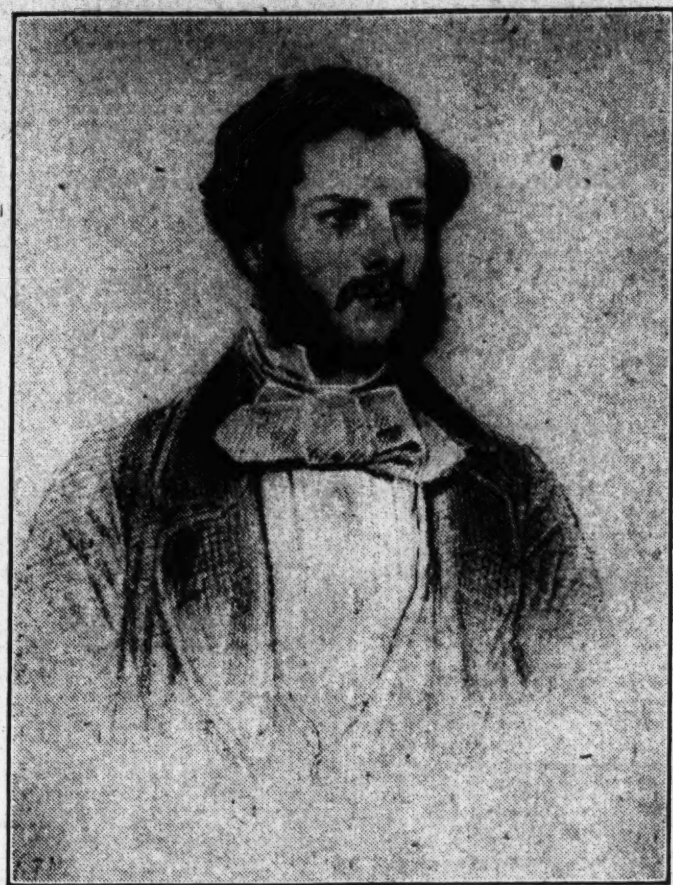
Work hard he did, with little intermission. A month later he writes: "I have plenty of work. Chamberlain has no other staff, and I am Quarter-master-General! 'Brigade-Major'!! and, until yesterday, Commissariat Officer!!!"

Then, when on the road to Cawnpore and in anticipation of "our grand smash at Lucknow," in a letter giving the position of troops, their numerical

strength and the plan of procedure, he writes: "My own Mother, I have such a piece of news for you, I have been recommended for the Victoria Cross. . . . Is not this glorious? How pleased it will make the General." From time to time a note of sadness sounds at the "horrors of this business."

His great desire was to bring about a better relationship between the English people and the Indian races.

In this volume are reproduced several detailed sketch plans and maps, which accompanied the letters, and the value of the whole is enhanced by the addition of four delightful portraits—of the young Fred Roberts, his father, his mother and his sister Harriet.



"Fred" Roberts at the Age of 20. From a Pastel Drawing by E. Crimston (Reproduced by Permission of the Macmillan Company)

## American Sculpture

## The History of American Sculpture

By Lorado Taft. The Macmillan Co. \$6.50.

be well contented with the fate of his "History of American Sculpture," republished after the passing of 21 years, during which standards and opinions have had ample time for change and modification.

One reason for this success may be Mr. Taft's evident desire less to set a standard or express a critical opinion than to state facts in a readable manner. His appeal is apparently not so much to artists and students as to a public notoriously not only ignorant on all subjects of art, but severely indifferent to them. Certainly his book is so readable, especially the earlier chapters, where he has had the help of Dunlop, Tuckerman, and Hawthorne, that it would hardly discourage Main Street, though Main Street had not been heard of in 1903, when his book first appeared.

He feels very strongly, and makes quite clear, the drawback to the American sculptor, working in a country without traditions and experience, and no doubt he believes that, if the American people can be roused to an interest in an art which for them long meant the disfigurement of their parks and public buildings with clumsy monuments and statues, the way of the American sculptor will be less hard to travel.

The pioneers, Rush, Augur, Frazee, become quite important figures when it is realized how empty was the land into which they were the first to break. Their successors, Crawford, Hart, Mozier, could be forgiven worse crimes when it is remembered how meager was the training and knowledge they brought to their task. The classical flights of the discoverers of Italy, Greenough, Powers, Story, have their unsuspected value. Not even in Main Street would those opening chapters prove hard reading, for Mr. Taft, conscious of romance in the early struggles of the American sculptor, manages to convey the sense of romance to his readers.

But, whether because he fears to destroy this impression or because of natural kindness, he seems to hesitate to cast the healthy shadow of criticism over the romance. When he does venture to criticize, he is in all haste to temporize, to explain, to make almost a virtue of the faults found. If "Nydia" and "The Lost Pleiad" by Randolph Rogers "may seem too reminiscent of the thought of other men to thrill us," still they have "a use, an educational mission." If the work of the other Rogers—John of the once popular Rogers' groups—"cannot be measured by the standards we apply to the achievements of Saint-Gaudens and French," still Rogers is an "interesting man" who has made "a real contribution to American art as well as American history."

Examples could be multiplied. Always Mr. Taft would prefer to qualify his critical objection by critical approval—always, as later on in the case of Professor Weir, view with great respect sculpture that may be labored in workmanship and heavy in treatment, impossible to compare to the performance of the master who, after all, should give the standard.

When it comes to the master, the praise is without stint, no flaw is seen; no wrong admitted. To take one example, Saint-Gaudens, of all American sculptors, can be praised most unreservedly. But he is not impeccable, and whoever looks at the fine Shaw Memorial without prejudice must feel the mistake of the "floating female form

down to 1923. It is not much more than a rather tiresome catalogue of names. After the kindness of all that has gone before, the surprise is to find in this chapter a confession of disappointment. American art, Mr. Taft thinks, has not kept pace with the material development of America. But his disappointment, like his criticism, is tempered: "There are hopeful signs." Good sculpture is being done, the perpetually recurring wonder of natural aptitude is ever to be counted on.

## More About Fascism

## Fascism

By Odon Por. Translated by E. Townsend. London: The Labor Publishing Co. 7s. 6d. net.

able book has not previously appeared in any language. His obvious sympathy with the Soviet Government is likely to stigmatize him as more extreme in his views than is really the case, but it may be said at once that, although necessarily tentative, as the whole movement is in a state of transition, it is usefully explanatory.

A noteworthy feature of his analysis of Fascism is that he discerns in the movement much that is capable of helpful imitation by democracy. The conception of an "industrial state," which shall take the place of the old constitutional entity, has in it much that is novel, if not ominous.

Odon Por also sees in Fascism a sort of Communism, camouflaged, perhaps, by a claim to be founded upon good intentions, but, nevertheless, essentially destructive of individualism and all its incentives to betterment.

The fact is that politically all parties in Italy have been and are so utterly disintegrated that they present no parallel to the position in any other country. It is impossible to realize elsewhere a situation where the parliamentary system has been reduced to a farce.

It is mainly, as Odon Por admits, by its effects in reconciling all these discordant elements in the cause of Italian unity that Fascism will be judged, and his analysis is distinctly helpful in disclosing the multitudinous complexities of the problem. No doubt in working as it does so largely outside of politics, Fascism presents attractions which will have a world-wide appeal; but it is essentially Italian in its inception and its applications.

Fascism, no doubt, derives its main strength in Italy from its intensely national character and promise of calling forth order out of chaos. Odon Por claims that no far from being anti-labor it is really building a "functional democracy" in the place of the old political democracy. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and there is much that is highly ingenious in twisting Fascism, based as it is upon a personal dictatorship, to the purposes of the dictatorship of the proletariat. There is no doubt that the development of trade-unions on Fascist lines presents features which it is not possible to forecast at present, but there seems, on the face of it, to be an obvious absurdity in attempting to build up democratic

rule upon an autocratic foundation. The two conceptions are antithetical. In Italy the trade-unions were largely pacifist and defeatist during the war, and have proved a most fruitful ground for the spread of Bolshevism since the war. What they will become under Mussolini remains to be proved.

The book undoubtedly gives a valuable survey of the whole movement. There is no more cryptic study than Italian Socialism, and this book contains much that is illuminating which it is impossible to follow here.

## What the World Reads

DANISH intellectuals have refused to join or acknowledge the Confédération Internationale des Travailleurs, unless and until Germany has been admitted to the Confédération with full privileges.

"Babbitt," translated into Swedish by Margaretha Frölich, has been published by Norstedt of Stockholm.

Waldemar Bonsels' "Maya the Bee" has been translated into French by Romain Rolland and published by Ollendorf, Paris.

After long years of silence, the publication of the Deutsch-Japanische Revue (Charlottenburg, Linden) has been resumed. The first issue of the revived magazine, of which S. Ikeda is editor, contains a number of illuminating articles by such authors as Dr. Suma and Erich Dombrowski.

The Friedrich Heibel Prize for 1923 has been awarded to Hugo Wolfgang Philipp, for his comedy entitled "The Radiant Multiplication Table." ALLEN WILSON PORTERFIELD.

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## Some Jottings Literary

A PARTICULARLY interesting announcement is that four novels of old New York by Edith Wharton are to be issued simultaneously this spring by D. Appleton & Co. Each of the novels covers a period of 10 years. "False Dawn" is a story of the son of a New York family whose artistic tendencies gained abroad meet with nothing but misunderstanding in the "Forties." "The Old Maid" is concerned with the Fifties. "The Spark" starts the name that lights the way to modern America, while "New Year's Day" photographs the Seventies. The four novels appear as a set in a box "colorful as a bouquet of spring flowers," the publishers promise, but each volume may be obtained separately.

The following item is from a British journal:

"Few people are aware that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was once the subject of a set of illustrations to a novel. The late William Black, toward the end of his career as a popular novelist, had written a story which was to be serialized in Harpers' Weekly. In the course of the story, a young Socialist was introduced. It was almost the first Socialist to figure prominently in a novel, and the artist to whom the illustrations were entrusted was puzzled as to his subject. He was recommended to attend a meeting of ardent young Socialists in London. He went to an obscure hall, and during the evening a young man with a striking distinction of manner addressed the meeting. 'Here's my man!' said the artist to himself. After the meeting he approached the young man and begged him to give him a sitting and in Harpers' Magazine the result appeared in the effective portrayal of the Socialist hero. That young man is the Prime Minister of Great Britain today."

The four volumes that Messrs. Constable are about to add to their "Standard" edition of Herman Melville include that author's unpublished novel "Billy Budd."

"Riceyman Steps," Arnold Bennett's latest novel, is now in its thirty-fourth thousand; Sheila Kaye-Smith's "The End of the House of Alard," in its twenty-eighth thousand.

Someone was ridiculed recently in a newspaper for the spelling "Ben Johnson," the critic caustically inquiring, "How would it look spelled 'O rare Ben Johnson'?" William Lyon Phelps in "As I Like It" in Scribner's Magazine says, "I know exactly how it looks. I have seen it in Westminster Abbey; it looks like this: 'O rare Ben Johnson.'"

"Three against the World" has been added to Cassell's uniform edition of the works of Sheila Kaye-Smith.

Much ridicule has been hurled at jackets by both readers and book collectors. Some make it their proud boast that they immediately pull off and destroy the offending jacket. Ralph Straus, in "A New Source of Income for Collectors," writes: "A word of advice. If you are a collector of modern books, don't throw away those gay covers in which they are generally encased. One day they may be of considerable value. . . . I am convinced that the jacket, in some form or other will be required at future book sales, and perhaps some ingenious collector will devise a new plan for its preservation."

At the Hodgson sale in London, on March 1, the rare Pisa edition of Shelley's "Adonais," containing his final version of "Remembrance," on the fly-leaf, sold for \$10,000. "Epilepsy," which was published at 50 cents, brought \$500. Two original manuscripts of "Pope's Epistles" with the corrected proof sheets, brought \$2600 and a first issue of "Robinson Crusoe" in three volumes \$750.

The fourth edition of "American Diplomacy" (Henry Holt & Co.), by Charles H. Haskins of Harvard University, brings the subject through the World War and subsequent events

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up to 1923. To the useful maps of previous editions has been added a map of "The World Today" and a selective bibliography.

"The Price of Freedom," by President Coolidge, is the title featured by Charles Scribner's Sons among its spring publications. It is made up of speeches and addresses.

J. A. Spender's "Life of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman" (two volumes), and Frank Arthur Mumby's "George III and the American Revolution," the English editions of which were reviewed on this page on Dec. 1, 1923, and March 5, 1924, respectively, have now been published in the United States by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. The American price of the first work is \$10, and of the second \$5.

Ralph D. Paine and William McFee, both writers about the sea, though differences are observable in their style, happened to meet while Mr. Paine was working on "Four Bells," which Houghton Mifflin Company announced has already reached its third printing. Mr. Paine had taken passage on a ship which carried McFee as engineer. The American modestly celebrated their acquaintance in these verses:

The critics correctly agree  
That Paine cannot write like McFee,  
But they got on together  
In tropical weather  
Across the Caribbean Sea.

Students of world politics will await with interest the appearance of Paul Scott Mowrer's "Our Foreign Affairs," which E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for April publication. Mr. Mowrer is an American newspaper man who has had wide experience as a European correspondent. His new book is described as "a practical but also idealistic study" of the new position of the United States in international affairs.

Sidney Webb, recently appointed president of the Board of Trade in the Cabinet of the first Labor government in Great Britain, is author of several books and, with his wife, Beatrice Webb, of some 15 titles on English governmental and social conditions on the list of Longmans, Green & Co.

The story of James G. Blaine's fight for the presidential chair in 1884 and the 1047 votes which defeated him and made Grover Cleveland President has become a classic in American political history. David S. Barry, in his "Forty Years in Washington," to be published on March 15 by Little, Brown & Co., says that Blaine would have been President, if not in 1884, then at another time, if he had not made a bitter enemy of Roscoe Conkling.

A. S. M. Hutchinson, the author of "If Winter Comes" and "This Freedom" (both published by Little, Brown & Co.), has deserted England for South America—not for a lecture tour, however. He is aboard the Booth liner Alban, bound for Manaus, the Brazilian city a thousand miles up the River Amazon.

Laurence Housman's book, "Echo de Paris," just published by Appleton, forms an interesting addition to the Wilde legend. Mr. Housman puts into dramatic form a luncheon in Paris in the nineties. One participant is the expectancy of the other guests in the arrival of Wilde, the protechnics of the conversation that ensues, and the dramatic twist at the end because of which Wilde leaves the party abruptly.

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## The Tsaritsa's War Letters

## Letters of the Tsaritsa to the Tsar, 1914-16

With an introduction by Sir Bernard Pares, a British authority on Russia, precedes the letters, which were written in English. "The whole morale of Princess Alix was English," says Professor Pares. "English was the language which she always spoke and wrote to the Emperor. The housekeeping of Tsarskoe Selo was English; and the Empress always thought and spoke of herself as an Englishwoman."

Left motherless when about six years old, the little Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt had spent most of her youth in England. It seems remarkable that a Princess whose early years were spent largely at the court of her grandmother, Victoria of England, "whose ideas and discipline she fully assimilated," should have become in later life mentally the willing tool of a dissolute Russian peasant, none the less dissolute because circumstances had clothed him with the garb of a "holy man"—a type," says Professor Pares, "of extravagant and unlicensed individualism of which there are many instances in the story of the Orthodox Church"—and persuaded common opinion to regard him as possessed of extraordinary powers.

Medievalism seems to express such a mentality, as indeed the term seems to express a good deal in the recent history of Russia, combined in this instance with a domestic tendency that made the life of the Imperial family, as all evidence shows and as Maxim Gorky has summed up, one of "the most respectable bourgeois kind." Except as the unavoidable functioning of Imperial position interfered with preference, this Imperial family, largely it would seem because of the inclinations of the Tsaritsa, lived by itself, an ordinary, contented, domestic existence. Yet the Tsaritsa held firmly to the idea of absolute monarchy, and by so doing contributed to its downfall. "They want to dawdle on," she writes of the Duma in one of her letters, "as if to come back in summer with all their horrible liberal propositions."

Here is a passage which seems characteristic and significant, the "Friend" and "Gregory" mentioned being Rasputin:  
"Tho' I am very tired I must begin my letter this evening, so as not to forget what our Friend told me. I gave yr. message & He sends His love & says yr. to worry, all will be right. I told him my conversation with Sturmer, who says Klimovitch must absolutely be sent away (he becomes senator) & then old Khvostov will go, as he cannot get along without him. Khvostov is nervous & feels ill (I know he dislikes Sturmer & so does Klimovitch, who is a bad man, hates our Friend & yet comes to him pretending & cringing before him). Now Sturmer wants to propose this Pr. Obolensky fr. Kurak-Kharkov (before that at the old Headquarters with Nikolasha?), now works at the food-question, to become minister of the Interior, but Gregory begs you earnestly to name Protogonov there. You know him & had such a good impression of him—happens to be the Duma (he not left) & so will know how to be with them. Those rotten people came together & want Rodzianko to go to you and ask you to change all the ministers & take their candidates—impertinent brutes."

The excerpt was written in 1916, by which time, says Professor Pares, Rasputin was in practically complete control of Russia; the Tsaritsa guided the opinions and appointments of the Tsar, and, as wrote the Tsaritsa in this same letter, "I believe in our Friend's wisdom & guidance." Yet she rarely saw this powerful friend in person; an intermediary seems to have brought his messages and advice.

The devotion of the Tsaritsa to the Tsar breathes through these letters; words and terms of affection make them pathetic. "Yes, verily," she wrote in one letter, and somehow expressed in all, "I doubt there being such happy wives as I am—such love, trust & devotion as you have shown me these long years with happiness & sorrow. All the anguish, suffering & indecision have been well worth what I received from you, my precious bridegroom & husband. Now-days one rarely sees such marriages."

The letters, some 400 of them, run from April, 1914, to December, 1916, and end on a dramatic climax, the assassination of Rasputin. Many a student of the history of our time will pore over them; and many a heart be touched by the story that they embody.

Discovered in a black box in the last prison of the Russian Imperial family, the letters of the Tsaritsa to the Tsar over the years 1914 to 1916 were first printed in Berlin, and have now been published in this country and England.

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## WOOL MARKET IS DULL AND PRICES DECLINE SLIGHTLY

Interest in Woolen Trade Less—Limited Stocks Noted—Foreign Demand Firm

Summer Street, Boston, has presented a very quiet aspect during the last week. Now then one hears of a sale of wool, but the transactions are few and far between. Interest, even in scoured wools for the woolen trade, has decreased materially, and, altogether, the eastern seaboard markets have been very tame.

In consequence of this lack of interest, some irregularity in prices has developed. Summer Street is notably susceptible to dullness, when it comes to the matter of naming prices, and it is a common saying that there is at least a 5 per cent difference in price between a dull and an active market.

Sales are reported which indicate less strength in the situation this week than last. Scoured wools, which were held very firmly last week at a given price, have been sold this week at less money.

**No Fundamental Weakness**  
This does not of necessity argue any fundamental weakness in the situation, but the dullness in the market has led some holders of wool, who really wanted to do business, to sell wool at a smaller profit than they had wanted a week ago, for it is patent that no one on Summer Street has sold wool from actual necessity, or at a loss.

The exportation of wool is again a common topic of discussion. Some arrangements are understood to have been made for shipping wool to London for resale there, it is reported, and some little wool is said to have been sold for export recently. It does not seem likely, however, that any large quantity of wool will be exported, in view of the fact that the quantity of wool available in this market for export is not large. Holders are bound to see bigger profits in selling their wool here, for with anything like a good business, all the wool available in this country, as well as that enroute hither, will be wanted by the manufacturers.

**Apparent Shortage Developing**  
At the commencement of the year, about 100,000,000 pounds of wool suitable for the manufacture of clothing was in bonded warehouses. Since that date, approximately 50,000,000 pounds of wool are estimated to have been bought in the foreign primary markets for importation to this country. Thus, the manufacturers on Jan. 1 had in sight the new domestic clip, besides about 150,000,000 pounds of foreign wool and what wool they may have had in storage.

The significant thing, however, is the limited quantity of wool—rather less than 25 per cent of the normal—which has been bought for this country in all of the foreign primary markets. This increased demand for goods, where will the manufacturer turn for his supplies of raw materials?

The foreign primary markets are nearly ended for the season, Australia being practically at an end of the coming week, while there is nothing suitable for importation from South Africa and only the southern wools are available for purchase in Argentina. New Zealand, also, is practically over for the season. As for the London market, it is evident that the wool trade is looking forward for resale or initial offering there is decidedly limited.

**Foreign Prices Holding Up**  
At the next series of London Colonial sales, which are to commence on March 18 in Coleman Street (postponed a week, on account of the London dock strike), there will be offered only 105,000 bales in a period of nine selling days. This is the shortest series on record for the year.

England is the big buyer in Australia as the season closes, Japan, the continent, and the United States playing minor roles. Australia is estimated to have purchased some 70,000 bales of wool this season.

**Disturbed Foreign Situation**  
The chief flaw in the foreign situation at the moment is the disturbed economic situation, upsetting the rates of exchange and all international trading. France, in particular, is the chief source of anxiety at the moment. The wool embargo has been modified by the French Government to permit the export of scoured wool, tops and wastes, with other exportations more or less subject to special licenses.

The demand for goods continues to develop with the utmost conservatism. Dress goods and suit materials, however, it would appear, but worsted still drag. As with the weaver, so also with the spinner and comb, who both report dull business conditions for their respective cloth and clothing, as well as tops and yarns, are in fair supply in some directions and not in others, but the improvement in the goods market is very slow.

**Contracting Expands**  
The contracting of wool on the sheep's back has been spreading out this week, and buyers have taken some wool in Oregon and California, as well as in Nevada, Idaho and Wyoming. The price range seems to have remained fairly steadfast at around 40 to 42 cents both for fine and medium clips, with a preference being shown for medium wools.

All told, it is estimated that around 15,000,000 pounds of wool have been contracted up to date in the territory mentioned, nothing being forwarded to the bright wool sections of course, since the situation there does not lend itself readily to the making of contracts for unshorn wool.

Export sales of wool are reported from New York and Boston again, included in which are one lot of New Zealand crossbreds and one of Cape fine wools. Some wool is being forwarded to London on consignment for the Colonial sales, and doubtless will show fair profits even in London.

A large sale of New Zealand crossbreds, mainly 44-46s and 48s is reported

## AMERICAN SUGAR EARNS DIVIDEND ON SENIOR ISSUE

Investment Income Enables Company to Show Surplus—Has Large Reserves

The annual report of the American Sugar Refining Company, issued today, shows profits in the form of income from investments and interest of \$8,500,163.

Deducting from this amount \$1,693,070, which represents the operating loss for the year, and \$2,800,000 covering depreciation and interest on bonded debt, leaves a balance of \$4,010,093, equal after preferred dividends to \$1.21 a share on the \$5,000,000 common stock. This compares with net earnings of \$3,554,772, equal after preferred dividends to \$1.01 a share on the common in 1923, and a deficit in 1922 of \$5,311,347.

Sales of the company totaled \$300,000,000. Raw sugar refined in 1923 totaled 1,163,000 tons at a loss of \$1,057,070, compared with 1,270,000 tons in 1922 of 1,650,000 tons at a profit of \$1,083,832. Sales of various investments yielded a profit of \$4,542,431, which was set aside as a reserve to take care of refinery construction in New York harbor. The reserve account, after deducting \$3,472,039 for loss during the year on 1920 contracts, stood at \$22,227,945.

The comparative income account follows:

	1923	1922
Net operating profits	\$1,693,070	\$1,000,933
Other income	6,807,100	1,270,000
Total	\$8,500,163	\$2,270,933
Operating loss	(1,693,070)	(1,000,933)
Depreciation	(2,800,000)	(2,800,000)
Reserve for construction	(4,542,431)	(4,542,431)
Int. on bonds	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Balance	\$4,010,093	\$4,542,431
Preferred divs.	3,149,986	3,149,986
Surplus	\$660,107	\$1,392,445

## GOOD OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS

The Harvard Economic Service says: The banking developments of the past six months are distinctly favorable to the immediate future of business. Commercial loans have risen substantially since Jan. 23. This advance reflects an increase in business during the greater part of February and is probably the beginning of such an upward movement of loans as always accompanies greater activity.

Business today is generally prosperous despite the fact that conditions are not satisfactory in some trades. Very recently there have been indications of hesitation in the iron and steel markets.

Freight traffic continues to move in large volume, the general level of business activity is high, and retail trade is brisk. Such conditions, moreover, are accompanied by comparatively easy money.

The situation is thus favorable; and we continue to forecast active business during coming months with generally firm or perhaps rising commodity prices, expanding operations and activity, and a normal manufacturing output.

## CASE THRESHING INCOME STATEMENT

NEW YORK, March 11—J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, showing net profit of \$334,633 after interest and depreciation, equivalent to \$4.88 a share earned on \$13,000,000 outstanding preferred. This compares with \$321,250, or \$4.72 a share, for 1922. The income account for 1923 compares as follows:

	1923	1922	Inc.
Gross sales	\$15,877,952	\$15,720,716	\$157,236
Profit	1,370,806	860,283	510,523
Interest	408,848	367,384	41,464
Depreciation	1,111,410	1,082,885	28,525
Net profit	\$334,633	\$321,250	\$13,383
Div. on pref.	10,000,000	10,000,000	—
Div. on com.	275,367	275,367	—
Surplus	1,042,006	1,317,373	\$275,367

\*Decrease.

## DIVIDENDS

National Supply Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Burns Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21, and \$1.75 on the prior preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 1.

Tide Water Oil declared a dividend of \$1, payable March 21 to stock of record March 21. This is the same as declared months ago, when payments were resumed after a lapse of dividends from February, 1922.

Eastern Rolling Mills declared an initial dividend of \$1 on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Liberty Bureau declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the common, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

New England Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Western Pacific declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common and \$1.50 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Interborough Rapid Transit declared a quarterly installment of \$1 on Manhattan Railway dividend, payable April 1.

Turner Oil declared a dividend of 1 per cent monthly for the months of January, February and March, and 2 per cent for the quarter, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Columbia Electric & Power Company declared the quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the first preferred, series A, and second preferred stock, and a dividend of \$2.50 on the common, all payable April 1 to stock of record March 14.

The United States Trust Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common and 50 cents on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The New River Company declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock on account of accumulations, payable March 28 to stock of record March 15.

John R. Thompson declared a dividend of 20 cents each on the common, payable April 1, May 1 and June 1, and a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1.

Will & Baumer has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15.

TEXAS CO. EARNINGS

ABITIBI PAPER INCOME

MONTREAL, March 12—Net income available for dividends is reported by Abitibi Paper & Paper Company, Ltd., as \$3.58 a share. After adding more than \$2,000,000 to surplus and reserves, the company has \$1,000,000 for dividend payments, as compared with \$500,000 for 1922. Sales increased \$1,500,000 during the year.

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Deducting from this amount \$1,693,070, which represents the operating loss for the year, and \$2,800,000 covering depreciation and interest on bonded debt, leaves a balance of \$4,010,093, equal after preferred dividends to \$1.21 a share on the \$5,000,000 common stock. This compares with net earnings of \$3,554,772, equal after preferred dividends to \$1.01 a share on the common in 1923, and a deficit in 1922 of \$5,311,347.

Sales of the company totaled \$300,000,000. Raw sugar refined in 1923 totaled 1,163,000 tons at a loss of \$1,057,070, compared with 1,270,000 tons in 1922 of 1,650,000 tons at a profit of \$1,083,832. Sales of various investments yielded a profit of \$4,542,431, which was set aside as a reserve to take care of refinery construction in New York harbor. The reserve account, after deducting \$3,472,039 for loss during the year on 1920 contracts, stood at \$22,227,945.

The comparative income account follows:

	1923	1922
Net operating profits	\$1,693,070	\$1,000,933
Other income	6,807,100	1,270,000
Total	\$8,500,163	\$2,270,933
Operating loss	(1,693,070)	(1,000,933)
Depreciation	(2,800,000)	(2,800,000)
Reserve for construction	(4,542,431)	(4,542,431)
Int. on bonds	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Balance	\$4,010,093	\$4,542,431
Preferred divs.	3,149,986	3,149,986
Surplus	\$660,107	\$1,392,445

## GOOD OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS

The Harvard Economic Service says: The banking developments of the past six months are distinctly favorable to the immediate future of business. Commercial loans have risen substantially since Jan. 23. This advance reflects an increase in business during the greater part of February and is probably the beginning of such an upward movement of loans as always accompanies greater activity.

Business today is generally prosperous despite the fact that conditions are not satisfactory in some trades. Very recently there have been indications of hesitation in the iron and steel markets.

Freight traffic continues to move in large volume, the general level of business activity is high, and retail trade is brisk. Such conditions, moreover, are accompanied by comparatively easy money.

The situation is thus favorable; and we continue to forecast active business during coming months with generally firm or perhaps rising commodity prices, expanding operations and activity, and a normal manufacturing output.

## CASE THRESHING INCOME STATEMENT

NEW YORK, March 11—J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, showing net profit of \$334,633 after interest and depreciation, equivalent to \$4.88 a share earned on \$13,000,000 outstanding preferred. This compares with \$321,250, or \$4.72 a share, for 1922. The income account for 1923 compares as follows:

	1923	1922	Inc.
Gross sales	\$15,877,952	\$15,720,716	\$157,236
Profit	1,370,806	860,283	510,523
Interest	408,848	367,384	41,464
Depreciation	1,111,410	1,082,885	28,525
Net profit	\$334,633	\$321,250	\$13,383
Div. on pref.	10,000,000	10,000,000	—
Div. on com.	275,367	275,367	—
Surplus	1,042,006	1,317,373	\$275,367

\*Decrease.

## DIVIDENDS

National Supply Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Burns Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21, and \$1.75 on the prior preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 1.

Tide Water Oil declared a dividend of \$1, payable March 21 to stock of record March 21. This is the same as declared months ago, when payments were resumed after a lapse of dividends from February, 1922.

Eastern Rolling Mills declared an initial dividend of \$1 on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Liberty Bureau declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the common, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

New England Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Western Pacific declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common and \$1.50 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Interborough Rapid Transit declared a quarterly installment of \$1 on Manhattan Railway dividend, payable April 1.

Turner Oil declared a dividend of 1 per cent monthly for the months of January, February and March, and 2 per cent for the quarter, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Columbia Electric & Power Company declared the quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the first preferred, series A, and second preferred stock, and a dividend of \$2.50 on the common, all payable April 1 to stock of record March 14.

The United States Trust Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common and 50 cents on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The New River Company declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock on account of accumulations, payable March 28 to stock of record March 15.

John R. Thompson declared a dividend of 20 cents each on the common, payable April 1, May 1 and June 1, and a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1.

Will & Baumer has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15.

TEXAS CO. EARNINGS

ABITIBI PAPER INCOME

MONTREAL, March 12—Net income available for dividends is reported by Abitibi Paper & Paper Company, Ltd., as \$3.58 a share. After adding more than \$2,000,000 to surplus and reserves, the company has \$1,000,000 for dividend payments, as compared with \$500,000 for 1922. Sales increased \$1,500,000 during the year.

## AMERICAN SUGAR EARNS DIVIDEND ON SENIOR ISSUE

Investment Income Enables Company to Show Surplus—Has Large Reserves

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Sales of the company totaled \$300,000,000. Raw sugar refined in 1



## NEW LEADERSHIP IS NEEDED TODAY

## Star Chicago Teams Are Being Eagerly Watched for Thrills in Bowling Congress

### In Bowling Congress

**CHICAGO, Ill., March 12**—New leadership is needed today in the campaigns for championships in three divisions of competition at the twenty-fourth annual tournament of the American Bowling

Congress at the 132d Regiment Armory here. In each event except the all-around, present contestants were given points since Sunday or earlier, and the performances today of many star Chicago teams were eagerly watched for new thrills. Kenosha, Wis., is also heavily represented in the all-around schedule, with a sprinkling of teams from other parts of the country.

One new mark is shot at today in the all-around—1975 on yesterday's Albinus, shot by Elizabeth, W. J. He replaced Fred Chalcraft of Buffalo, who held the lead for several seasons on 1939. Weber, as a member of the Elizabeth team, shot 635 on the all-around. Yesterday in doubles, with E. Bleicker, he shot a series of 638, and in singles, 654.

Eighteen places made the first team taken among the 200 best players in the world. The single Madison team of Chicago came up with a series total of 2301. The started with 944, backed it up with 1040, and clinched with 912. J. W. Davis, the lead-off, contributed 623 with games of 206, 225 and 197, while L. Peterson, at anchor, gave up 594. Other good scores were made up by Chicago and Hammond, Ind., but they failed to approach the first 10.

Third place in singles was captured by H. F. Morbach of Chicago with his series of 767, his games being 224, 225 and 58. Peter Knudsen of Chicago cut

The day's best doubles effort, 1248, made by O. J. Forman and C. McGraw of San Jose, Calif., lacked five pins of

being good enough to place in the first 10. Of the total, 647 was made by McGraw, his third effort being 245 pins. Forman's best was 238. N. Wolf and J. Schoeb were second best for the day with 1242, while S. L. Manning and G. A. Prato of Chicago offered 1226. George Wilkie of Minneapolis, tied for eighth place in the all-events with a score of 1831, while R. Steger of Chicago placed tenth with 1873.

**DENTON DIVIDES TWO**  
TOLEDO, O., March 12 (Special).—T. S. Denton of Kansas City and H. H. Heal of this city divided games in the United States National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League here yesterday. Heal captured the first, 50 to 42, in 54 innings. Denton taking the second, 50 to

**TABERSKI TAKES TWO**  
DETROIT, Mich., March 12 (Special).—Two games were captured by Frank Taberski of this city from Andrew St. Louis, Minn., here yesterday in

Jeannette, Minneapolis, near the  
the United States National Championship  
Billiard League. In 28 innings he  
the opener, 100 to 22, and in 27 innings  
he won the second round, 81 to 17.  
had high runs of 18 and 45. The visitor  
had 12 and 19.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## "Gossip Vasari" and Browning

EVERY lover of Browning knows that he owed the subjects of two of his finest dramatic monologues to Giorgio Vasari's "Lives of the Painters," or, to use the longer title which its author gave to it, "Lives of Seventy of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects." The two poems are, of course, "Fra Lippo Lippi" and "Andrea del Sarto," of which Ruskin said that, together with one or two others, they formed the best introduction to Renaissance art in Italy that he knew of.

Perhaps not every Browning lover, however, takes the trouble to look up Giorgio Vasari and his book, although the latter is accessible in more than one edition in English. And yet Mr. E. H. Blashfield, who prepared the best edition, says of it that it is "the most important contribution ever made to the history of Italian art"; and we may add that it is one of the most interesting books of biography ever written.

The "Lives" was first translated about 1850 by Mrs. Jonathan Foster, a lady who deserves to be mentioned with Mrs. Jameson and Mrs. Clement, as having done pioneer work in acquainting English readers with the Italian painters. Mrs. Foster's great undertaking of translating the six volumes of Vasari is the more remarkable that in her day opportunities of seeing the original pictures, statues, and buildings mentioned in the "Lives" were rare compared with those of today, and that the immense mass of research into the history of the Italian schools was still to be undertaken. And yet, in spite of some natural errors, her translation remains the standard one and is not likely to be superseded.

One does not need to know very much about art to enjoy some parts of Vasari, for he was quite as much interested in men as in pictures. But to enjoy him fully one should be well trained in the fine art of skipping. Many of the biographies have little interest to anyone who is not familiar with the works of the artists; and some, such as that of Cimabue, for example, are hardly more than lists of pictures and places. But in the next biography, that of Giotto, we immediately come upon the famous and familiar anecdote of how that great painter proved his skill to a patron by merely drawing a perfect circle freehand—an incident mentioned by Browning in his "Old Pictures in Florence."

Works done least rapidly. Art most cherishes. Thysell shall afford the example, Giotto!

Thy one work, not to increase or diminish, Done at a stroke, was just (was it not?) "O!" Thy Campanile is still to finish.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"Gossip Vasari." Mr. Blashfield calls him, "took it for granted that his reader had lived within the sound of the big bell in Giotto's tower." For, although he was a native of Arezzo, near Rome, he spent most of his life in or about Florence, and was therefore fully acquainted with the facts and legends concerning the very greatest masters of the great period. Six or seven of the lives he wrote would have sufficed to make him famous and, while it is not always the greatest men who are in his hands, the most interesting or amusing, the



The Northern Gate, Flensburg

reader might still, after reading the narratives which Browning used, confine his attention to the accounts of Donatello, Brunelleschi, Angelico, Leonardo, Raphael, and Michelangelo, and come away with a very fair impression of Vasari's quality.

Vasari himself impresses one as a lovable man, good natured, forgiving, intensely interested in every aspect of art and craft, indefatigable in bookish research as well as in the art of asking questions, and tireless in recording details of persons, places, and things. He was a painter of a sort and an excellent architect, but his greatness lies in his ability to write interestingly. His book is his best canvas, and he has crowded it with people of every kind and class, from the poorest to the most august. "So penetrated are his pages with the Florentine atmosphere that in reading them one seems to hear the sonorous, cadenced, Tuscan speech; to smell the odor of fried cheese, tanned leather, and wood smoke that haunts the narrow streets of the old quarters; to see again the frowning house-walls, with their iron-barred windows and their nail-studded doors, the lattice carved with rows of shields or pots of lilies and carnations, and here and there, like a down-fallen bit of the sky, a lunette of blue and white Robbia-ware."

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## Books at Sea

Passengers certainly bring easy fiction aboard, and I have seen them nursing it in the lap, with finger marking the unreadable page of this book, which was closed. Walk along the promenade deck on the weather side an hour after the wind has risen, when the spindrift occasionally volleys inboard, and the deck-chairs

are packed and abandoned. Only a seaman is there, replacing the rebellious corner of a wind-screen. You see the light and bright books then, those books whose dust-covers are attractive with coloured pictures of an arch and idyllic slumber, and you see what their owners think of them: they are left to the weather. Not deliberately, of course. Merely forgotten, being of no consequence. The scorn of the owners is quite unintentional. The books were carried up after breakfast; people dreading being left alone, especially after breakfast, with their thoughts, perhaps for the reason that they cannot face them, perhaps because they soon grow

## An Ancient City Gate

FLensburg has an air of home and fireside which is typically its own. The collection of small, town, one-story houses, situated in charming gardens, and old-fashioned business buildings, is framed on the one hand by the blue waters of the Fjord, where innumerable craft ride at anchor, and on the other hand by suburbs of villas, woods and farms. The evident age of the houses but enhances the charm of the city. History tells us that Flensburg was presumably built in the twelfth century; certain it is that it received its municipal

different sides, to drift apart, to accept a purely formal intercourse. . . . But the novelist has to go much further and to be much more uncompromising than the friend. When he finds himself hopelessly at variance with Mr. Wells, Mr. Galsworthy, and Mr. Bennett about the character—shall we say?—of Mrs. Brown, it is useless to defer to their superior genius. It is useless to mumble the polite agreements of the drawing-room. He must set about to remake the woman after his own idea. And that, in the circumstances, is a very perilous pursuit.

For what, after all, is character—

## "An Angel Touched Him"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS always been recognized that as long as one's courage is undaunted, his spirit unbroken, his hope alive, he can be defeated by any combination of material circumstances only with great difficulty. Perhaps the greatest fear one may have is fear of the loss of courage, showing itself in discouragement. We are frequently tempted to believe that people who have achieved worthily have done so because they were not subjected to the trials and limitations which beset ordinary persons. On the contrary, they have usually succeeded simply because they have encountered extraordinary trials and hardships, and have been forced to rise above them, and because they have risen to some perception of the fact that God, good, is the unfailing and ever available source of courage and power.

In the career of the prophet Elijah there is wholesome instruction for the student of scientific Christianity. This career was filled with remarkable proofs of Elijah's understanding of God; and it ended triumphantly in his rising above the limitations of material sense without being compelled to submit to death. Nevertheless, there is an account of one instance when he was overwhelmed with such heavy discouragement that it threatened to put an end to his mission. In the eighteenth chapter of I Kings we read of his victory over the four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal. The very day after this triumph his life was threatened by the wicked Jezebel, wife of King Ahab. He fled into the wilderness "and came and sat down under a juniper tree; and he requested for himself that he might die; and said, It is enough; now, O Lord, take away my life; for I am not better than my fathers." It seems almost unbelievable that one who had repeatedly experienced such wonderful proofs of the omnipotence of God, and who the very day previous had had so signal a triumph, could have been thus assailed by overpowering fear and discouragement. But "as he lay and slept under a juniper tree, behold, then an angel touched him."

In the Glossary which Mrs. Eddy has placed in her work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581), occurs an illuminating definition of angels: "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." The angel, then, which touched Elijah, was the spiritual intuition which gave him guidance for his next movements. He did not return to the atmosphere of the wicked Jezebel. He rose above that state of mentality; and with the strength gained from the food which the angel provided for him, he "went in the strength of that meat forty days

and forty nights unto Horeb the mount of God." Exalted on this mountain of God, he was confronted by a great and strong wind, then by an earthquake, and next by a fire. After these discordant conditions had spent themselves, he was prepared to hear the "still small voice" of God, which gave him explicit directions for entering upon a new period of progress, higher development, and greater usefulness. If he had not heeded the spiritual intuition which told him to arise out of his sleep under the juniper tree, he would probably have passed on, and his mission would thus have been frustrated.

On page 17 of "Rudimentary Divine Science" Mrs. Eddy writes, in deep humility which may well hearten every seeker for greater freedom from the limitations of matter: "The true understanding of Christian Science Mind-healing never originated in pride, rivalry, or the dedication of self. The Discoverer of this Science could tell you of timidity, of self-distrust, of friendliness, toll, agonies, and victories under which she needed miraculous vision to sustain her, when taking the first footsteps in this Science."

Though loyalty to the pure spiritual intuition which bade her endure, Mrs. Eddy has made it possible for thousands of plain people, who would once have despaired of being able to have communion with angels, to receive these heavenly messengers and to rise into newness of strength and usefulness thereby. Every moment of every day this experience is coming to humble people who receive the divine visitant through the understanding of some Scriptural passage made plain by the "Key" to the Scriptures, through some passage in some of Mrs. Eddy's other writings, through an article in one of the Christian Science periodicals, through the words of a hymn, through the ministry of a practitioner, through the reasonable word of some student of Christian Science, through the words of some child attending a Christian Science Sunday School, through quiet moments of reflection in the atmosphere of a Christian Science Reading Room, through the utterance of a Christian Science lecturer. Have we not in the following passage from Isaiah a living, glowing angel of encouragement? "Remember ye not the former things, neither consider the things of old. Behold, I will do a new thing; now it shall spring forth; shall ye not know it? I will even make a way in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert . . . to give drink to my people, my chosen."

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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weary of staring at nothing. Yet it seems that staring at nothing, or even staring at dark doubts we would rather ignore (only they won't go away), is preferable to the delusion, however becoming, of a woman's empty head. So there the light literature is, with the rain on it. But I have rarely found a good book so outcast. I have hunted for one, at such a likely time, to borrow it. The readable volumes, the books with substance and merit, appear to be gathered up naturally when there is a fight, with the purses, handbags, and furs; if any good books were ever there, of course. It had better be admitted that there may be more than one reason why good books appear to be as highly regarded as purses and furs.—H. M. Tomlinson, in "The Adelphi."

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At his beloved instrument, and draw With sweeping fingers melody and draw And throbbing. Talk would cease, and each of us

Sit slouched within our chairs with bated breath

Least some faint chord escape, some tiny part

Of that welled magic steal and pass us by

And we be none the wiser, for not holding

In memory, through scarred and sunless days

The full, unblemished wonder of that hour.

No wood alone, though soaked with sun and air,

Gives rapture forth unalloyed. Paolo Alone, the rhythm of the universe

Impelling him, could lift us up on high So, with a chord or two, and leave us taut

And breathless, finding heaven drawn so near.

An artist, truly, Paolo, who played.

Sydney King Russell.

grant from Count Waldemar IV in 1284. Its proximity to the Danish border has always made the Danish language more or less popular in the city. Indeed shopkeepers today find it requisite to have Danish-speaking clerks at hand to care for the wants of customers coming in from the northerly suburbs. Some of the researches extant reveal the fact, however, that even while under temporary Danish rule, the language known as "Niederdeutsch" was continuously employed in official documents up to 1650. In 1848 the Danish Government made Flensburg the capital city of the Duchy of Schleswig. This glory was short-lived, however, for in the war of 1864 the city passed into Prussian possession.

The Northern Gate, shown in the illustration, reveals its ancient origin at first glance. The time when it was closed at night against strange wayfarers has long gone by, but the modern traveler when passing over the Northern Market Place and through the gate northward, involuntarily feels that he is drawing ever nearer to the Danish border, which, since the Plebisite of 1919 has moved a considerable distance southward into Germany. It will be recalled that three voting zones were established at the time of the Plebisite, after the cessation of the World War. The first, most northerly zone, included the city of Haderslev; the second zone terminated south of Flensburg, and the third one included the city of Schleswig, the present capital. The inhabitants of the first zone voted almost unanimously for Danish rule, as had been expected, and thus became a part of Denmark. The second zone voted overwhelmingly for German rule, and thus Flensburg remained in German possession.

Of Flensburg it can truly be said that it is "a city set on a hill, which cannot be hid," for the terraces upon which it is situated rise tier upon tier around the deep inlet of the harbor. About an hour's sail across the harbor into view the old castle of the Duke of Augustenburg-Glücksburg. The castle is still the residence of the ducal house; the most remains intact, but the drawbridge is always up, to permit of unhampered passage in and out. Around the castle the famous Glücksburg forest spreads its mystic shade. Although Flensburg is a self-sufficient, humming city, with its sixty thousand inhabitants and its abundant commercial and industrial interests, Glücksburg adds considerably to its air of surrounding charm and dignity.

At times it appears to have a living intelligence, to know what it is doing, and to have a purpose in so doing. This spring, like thousands of other mountain runnels, carefully avoids the cavernous hollows, and manages, with some intuition beyond human comprehension, to find a safe way on its surface, with solid ground beneath; and it keeps strictly to this course for some distance, as it journs valleywards, with very little deviation from the straight line. . . .

On reaching the edge of the wood, the brook enters a field, and, as the light heavens over a trifle, setting the field at a slightly different angle, the stream no longer runs in the same straight line, but branches off across the field, cutting it diagonally from corner to corner. Once in the open, and clear of the rocks and overhanging trees, it enters upon a new phase of existence. No longer shadowy and demure, reflecting only the grey of the stones and the dark green of its leafy roof, out in the sunshine it throws off its sombre garb, and puts on the gayest of dress—light, airy, and exceedingly decorative.

Character in Modern Fiction

The Georgians had, therefore, a difficult task before them, and if they have failed, as Mr. Bennett asserts, there is nothing to surprise us in that. To bring back character from the shapelessness into which it has lapsed, to sharpen its edges, deepen its compass, and so make possible those conflicts between human beings which alone arouse our strongest emotions—such was their problem. It was the consciousness of this problem, and not the accession of King George, which produced, as it always produces, the break between one generation and the next. There is nothing that interests us more than character, that leads to such incessant and laborious speculations about the values, the reasons, and the meaning of existence itself. To disagree about character is to differ in the depths of the being. It is to take

the way that Mrs. Brown, for instance, reacts to her surroundings—when we cease to believe what we are told about her, and begin to search out her meaning for ourselves? In the first place, her solidity disappears; her features crumble, the house in which she has lived so long—and a very substantial house it was—topples to the ground. She becomes a will-o'-the-wisp, a dancing light, an illumination gliding up the wall and out of the window, lighting now in freakish malice upon the nose of an archbishop, now in sudden splendor upon the mahogany of the wardrobe. The most solemn sights she turns to ridicule; the most ordinary she invests with beauty. She changes the shape, shifts the accent, of every scene in which she plays her part.

And it is from the ruins and splinters of this tumbled mansion that the Georgian writer must somehow reconstruct a habitable dwelling-place, solid, living, flesh-and-blood Mrs. Brown. Sadly he must allow that the lady still escapes him. Dismally he must admit bruises received in the pursuit. But it is because the Georgians, poets and novelists, biographers and dramatists, are so hotly engaged each in the pursuit of his own Mrs. Brown that theirs is at once the least successful, and the most interesting, hundred years. Moreover, let us prophesy; Mrs. Brown will not always escape. One of these days Mrs. Brown will be caught. The capture of Mrs. Brown is the title of the next chapter in the history of literature; and let us prophesy again, that chapter will be one of the most important, the most illustrious, the most epoch-making of them all.—Virginia Woolf, in "The Nation and the Athenaeum."

Plover's Brook

It starts in a rock-strewn wood, near the top of the hill, where it bubbles out from among a confusion of great, mossy boulders, unseen in summer until you search for it, being heavily shadowed by long fern fronds that bend over it protectively, with an almost human intuition of the need to shield this baby-brooklet from the fierce, absorbing heat of the sun. Life in the quietudes, however, accustoms one to utilize hearing as well as sight, and a stream is bound to sing, or at any rate to prattle, as it passes on its pleasant way; thus it invariably betrays its whereabouts, no matter how closely the fern may endeavour to hide it.

At times it appears to have a living intelligence, to know what it is doing, and to have a purpose in so doing. This spring, like thousands of other mountain runnels, carefully avoids the cavernous hollows, and manages, with some intuition beyond human comprehension, to find a safe way on its surface, with solid ground beneath; and it keeps strictly to this course for some distance, as it journs valleywards, with very little deviation from the straight line. . . .

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Violet Alleen Storey.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1924

## EDITORIALS

### When the Government Acted

THE legal campaign for the rescuing of the oil reserves, alienated from public ownership by former Secretaries Fall and Denby, has begun. The attorneys for the Government are on a train on the way to Wyoming, where they will begin injunction suits, and make application for the cancellation of the leases. A corresponding trainload of attorneys for the beneficiaries of the Government's surrender is following them to contest their action. The eminent Mr. Doheny, on a special car, is headed for Los Angeles, where he says he will begin legal proceedings to contest the Government's action at every point. He is accompanied by a large number of prominent counsel, but has apparently learned some wisdom by experience, for none of those reported to be in his company has been a member of a presidential cabinet. In all, the prospects are good for months and perhaps years of litigation, to the end that the Government may regain property given away by its representatives.

It is interesting to compare this prospect of protracted litigation for the recovery of public property with the swift and simple action taken when it was desired to drive poachers off of the reserves which were to be handed over to Mr. Doheny and Mr. Sinclair. During the course of the investigation into the Teapot Dome scandal, a young captain of marines, George K. Shuler, has testified as to the action he took, by direction of Secretary Fall, and with the aid of a file of armed marines, to drive from the naval reservations representatives of the Mutual Oil Company who were drilling there. His testimony is too extended to be published here in full, but may be found in The Nation of March 12, and offers a very illuminating example of how swiftly governments can act when they wish to. Being called before Secretary Fall, the captain of marines was told that he would be detailed to take as many men as might be necessary, go to Wyoming and drive off the trespassers. The Secretary inquired:

"What would you do if they served an injunction on you, signed by a federal judge?"

I said: "Mr. Secretary, I have never seen an injunction in my life, and wouldn't know one if I saw it, and if they served one on me I would file it."

Captain Shuler was evidently a man to the Secretary's taste, for he was speedily ordered by General Lejeune, his superior officer, to take four or five men and to depart on the errand of maintaining the authority of the United States Government against the predatory oil people. When he arrived he found the malefactors ensconced behind a barbed-wire fence, busily drilling for the oil in controversy. According to his testimony, the following conversation took place:

I went up to the fence and yelled out and asked where the boss was, and a man came over and said that he was Harry McDonnell, or O'Donnell. He said: "Do you represent the Mutual Oil people?" He said he did. I said: "I am the commandant of this Navy district." I assumed that title, being the only representative of the Navy Department around there, and somebody had to be commandant, so I took the title. I said: "I have orders to stop the work in this part of the reservation." He says: "Well, I have orders to keep everybody outside of this fence." I said: "Well, I have orders here from the Secretary of the Navy that I think will supersede any orders you have." I said: "Do you realize that I am absolutely serious about this thing, and I am going to back up what I say?" He said "Yes." He looked at the marines; they had pistols and rifles and belts full of ammunition, and everything that goes with it. He said he thought we meant business. I said: "You have got to stop drilling."

That ended it all. The field superintendent of the oil company meekly asked if he could take away small tools and things that might be stolen, which was granted. The trespassers moved out. Notices were posted warning them against any return, and the oil supply was saved by the United States forces for the ultimate benefit of Messrs. Doheny and Sinclair.

In the present contingency which has followed this very forceful action the talk is all of pleas and counter-pleas, injunctions and restraining orders, eminent counsel and interminable litigation. The marine corps was at the service of the spoilers of the public domain. There is seemingly no such forceful power under command of those who wish to regain what has been sacrificed.

TESTIMONY from all the great American cities as to the course of dwelling rents is to the effect that no material reduction of these rents is to be expected. Also that there is little or no prospect of reduced building costs that will make possible the erection of a sufficient number of new houses and apartments to increase the supply of housing accommodations in proportion to increasing population. So long as wages in the building trades, and of labor engaged in producing building materials, are maintained at their present high level there would seem to be no economic conditions favorable to lower housing charges.

In this situation there has arisen a demand in some states for state aid for encouraging building, in the form of public loans at lower than the prevailing rates of interest, but it is objected that any considerable amount of capital that might be borrowed for this purpose by state governments would simply leave so much less available for investment through private channels.

The economic law assumed to govern the investment of capital—that capital will flow into enterprises paying the highest rates of interest consistent with sure returns—would seem to be negated, at least to some extent, by conditions in the existing housing situation. Reports of sales of dwelling properties indicate that as a whole these properties are earning considerably more than normal rates of interest, and for that reason are being sought by investors. While special instances prove nothing as to general conditions, the fact made public by advertise-

ments of a real estate company in a great city, that one apartment house which had paid back its entire invested capital, together with 6 per cent dividends, within five years, was sold at a profit of more than 30 per cent on the cost of land and building, shows that the rents paid must have been far beyond what would ordinarily be regarded as a fair return.

The "pyramiding" of prices for dwellings, through frequent resales, has made the question of fair rents highly complicated, as the latest buyer, who may have paid double the original cost of a building, may truly claim that on the basis of the inflated price paid he is getting only a moderate interest rate on his capital. With possibilities such as that suggested by the advertisement referred to, the desire for such profitable investments should result in a marked increase in new dwellings.

EUROPE, today, stands at one of history's crossroads. For more than five years, prejudice, selfishness, ambition, fear—the inevitable consequences of war—have held unreasoning dominion over the affairs of Europe. Peace has been only a little less disastrous than war. Economic reconstruction has been delayed and finance thrown into hopeless disorder. And while prosperity has been denied to the tables and the counting houses, rivalries that bring unpleasantly to mind the vicious circle of pre-war days have returned, in too large measure, to the parliaments and the press of European nations.

Now, however, it is given to those who control the policies of European governments to determine whether this chaos will continue its devastating course. To survey Europe's past five years is to realize that something of a more than superficial nature must be wrong with the policies that have been followed through that period. There seems to be little doubt that the forthcoming report of the experts commission, which has been studying Germany's capacity to pay, will afford an opportunity for Europe's statesmen to set out upon a new road—a road that may lead to settlement and peace.

To accept an objective point of view, to set forth along this new road that may be opened for European statesmen, will be no easy task. Concessions must be made all around. Politicians are given to the riding of high horses. This has been particularly apparent in Europe since the war. It will not be pleasant, with all Europe in the grand stand, to climb down from these champing chargers. But all Europe, we believe, will welcome the dismounting, for fellowship afoot is far more probable than fellowship on horseback.

It is necessary to bear in mind, too, that all the concessions will not have to be made by Germany. Germany, doubtless, will be obliged to assume, in good faith, obligations which heretofore she has sought, apparently, to avoid. But the other nations concerned in a settlement will be called upon to concede much if a real settlement is reached. After all, it is exceedingly easy for a victor to enlarge upon the crimes of the vanquished. But it often happens that excessive attention to the sins of an enemy makes its difficult to admit one's own shortcomings. That Germany has delayed settlement in Europe by a deliberate policy is readily admissible—among the allied nations. It is not so easy to agree that allied policy toward Germany has, in many cases, worked in the same way. The Allies are the victors. It is time, unquestionably, that their victor policy be tempered with mercy.

Europe stands at the crossroads. More than the fate of political figures depends upon the choice that will be made. The old road, we believe, offers no more of hope for the future than it has brought forth of hope in the past. The new road of love and good will has been seldom trod by nations, though often by individuals. It is a road to travel which calls for uncommon courage. But none has set forth on it and failed to journey toward a new day. The statesmen of Europe will consider long before they find a better.

PURSUANT to an announcement previously made, eighty-nine first-class railroads in the United States have joined in asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to modify its recent order requiring the installation of automatic train control devices. It is urged that a complete revocation of a part of the order be authorized, and that the effective date of the operation of other clauses be postponed. Great pressure presumably will be brought to bear upon the commission in an effort to obtain a favorable ruling, despite the fact that the action taken in commanding the installation of such devices was announced after years of research and practical tests made by experts employed by the commission for that purpose.

With the first announcement of organized opposition to the enforcement of the order the plea was made that the expense attending such an equipment was as specified would be too great for the carriers to bear at present. But now comes the more serious objection that the devices which have thus far been developed are so imperfect as to preclude their general use and operation. This allegation, if it can be sustained, cannot be carelessly considered. Many millions of dollars will be required to carry the order into effect. Surely there is no popular demand for the expenditure of such sums uselessly. Money is needed in the practical development of nearly all the railroads of the country. Unnecessary or ill-advised appropriations should not be compelled or encouraged.

But it must appear that the burden of proof is upon the carriers to disprove, rather than upon the commission to prove, the efficiency and practicability of the devices which have been accepted for experimentation. The commission did not act hastily. Compared to the total mileage which eventually must be protected by the methods proposed, the small areas fixed for the earlier

installation are inconsiderable. The public will be inclined to the impression that the best proof of the adaptability of these devices, or the lack of it, is their trial by practical tests, not in short sectors specially prepared by the promoters of these appliances, but on tracks subjected to the ordinary hard experiences of everyday railroading.

The matter is one of far too great importance to be disposed of on a technicality. Those who pay the costs of transportation are entitled to the fullest protection which thought and experience can devise. The cost, in dollars and cents, is a subject for secondary, rather than first, consideration.

THE mental processes of people who are so unfortunate as to find themselves allied by habit, or by choice, with the liquor power do not seem to be very different in England from those manifested in the United States. In a recent issue of the London Outlook is a despairing lamentation over the suppression of the all-night clubs which have long been one of London's scandals. The editor seems to deplore the action of the authorities who are trying to clean up London prior to the arrival of the hundreds of thousands of guests who are expected to attend the British Empire Exhibition this summer. He does not quite dare defend the all-night clubs, even at their best, but he insists that they exist as "the protest of free people against the restraint of the drinking regulations."

Now the drinking regulations in London are the result of the wartime limitation put upon the drink traffic. Although naturally more liberal than they were, they still materially restrict the hours at which people can patronize the public houses which flourish in all parts of the British metropolis. There are hours at which these resorts must be closed, and it is to the credit of the British police authorities that the law as it exists is absolutely enforced. But apparently the editor of the Outlook thinks that no limitation should be put upon the liberty of people to get drunk at all hours. Such a limitation arouses the noble protest of free people. As the editor puts it, "As long as the drink regulations continue, as long as people are restrained by legislation that they feel to be an insult to their intelligence, so long will they take steps to break them."

Just whose intelligence is insulted by regulations which prohibit the opening of saloons before 10 o'clock in the morning, and which provide for a closed hour or more in the early afternoon, is not distinctly explained. The intelligence which finds it necessary to resort to the saloon during every hour of the twenty-four is an intelligence that might very properly be restrained. If it expresses its indignation by breaking the law, it should be restrained by the application of penal regulations.

Of course, the position taken by this London paper is ridiculous and untenable, but it is the position taken by the opponents of prohibition in the United States. It is based upon the theory that one of the inalienable rights of man is to drink liquor when and where and in such quantities as he may desire, and that violation of laws restricting this "right" is commendable. This theory is naturally fomented by the manufacturers of liquor, who furthermore encourage misguided persons to violate the law, and point to such violations as an expression of manly protest.

Just exactly as this spokesman of the liquor power in England protests against moderate legislation for the restriction of the saloon, so the protest now made in the United States against absolute prohibition would be continued if that country should foolishly yield to the demand for concessions to the liquor power. It has been demonstrated in more than a hundred years of national experience that that power fights by every device—legal, illegal, and even criminal—any attempt to curb its assertion of the unlimited right to maintain its nefarious business at all hours and in all places. The outcry against prohibition would not in the slightest degree be lessened if the efforts of those who are striving to emasculate the law by the legalization of certain intoxicating liquors should prove successful.

## Editorial Notes

THE American people have been thoroughly informed concerning their burdens of national, state, and municipal taxation, and are voicing their insistent demand for lower taxes. There is another burden that Labor and Capital, engaged in the production and distribution of useful things, are forced to carry, estimated by competent authorities at about \$6,000,000,000 annually, which is never mentioned in current discussions of what the economists tell us is the approaching downward trend of the business cycle. This is the payment for the use of the land which Capital and Labor utilize in various ways in industry or commerce—in other words, that old familiar entity, economic rent. When Mr. Average Citizen gets the tax situation settled to his satisfaction possibly he may find it profitable to give some consideration to the question: What does the owner of land give in return for the large share of the annual wealth production that he receives?

WITH the securing in perpetuity of the Farne Islands, off the coast of Northumberland, England, for another bird sanctuary, there are now four such refuges vested in the British National Trust. This Farne Islands reserve, which constitutes the northernmost homing place for the Sandwich tern, and the southernmost for the eider duck, is of particular value, because, under conditions as they are today, it is declared that, without organized protection, the region would soon lose its attraction for the rarer species of birds. This growing interest in bird life sets itself off in pleasing contrast to the wanton cruelties which have long been practiced by so-called sportsmen of the gun.

## The Recreations of Young Spain

MADRID, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—There was a shout, followed by a confusion of voices and a scampering of feet; and round the corner came half a dozen youths chasing a football. The erudite Spanish professor to whom I had been speaking interrupted me unceremoniously. "There," he said, "there you see the Europeanization of Spain." I begged him to continue. He said that the reason for Spain's backwardness was her isolation. It took very long for ideas to get across the Pyrenees, and it took longer still for them to establish themselves once they were across.

"Thirty years ago," said the professor, "someone kicked a football into Spain. No one touched it; but it came at the time when Spain's advanced thinkers were beginning to work among the youth of the country." There were the famous Don Francisco Giner, with his new educational theories, and with his intense admiration for England—to this day there are no better friends of England than the Spanish intellectuals, and almost every day in the press one may read them pleading the example of England—and others besides, whose work, the professor said, is gradually destroying the old isolation from modern ideas.

One day in Seville, some ten years ago, the professor lost his dignity to some purpose. It was in the winter and some of the university students were complaining of the cold. "Do you know the best way of keeping warm?" asked the professor. Suggestions, varying from the academic to the frivolous, came in plenty, but the students' knowledge of means of warmth was confined to beds, radiators, and cafes.

"No good at all," replied the professor. "Try this."

Saying which, he is reported to have taken off his coat and waistcoat, to have produced a football, and to have kicked it enthusiastically around the drive. The students came to scoff, but remained to play. And gradually this unceremonious game undermined Spanish dignity, until today it is the uninterested who are scoffed at, as is proved by a cartoon in the *Acción* this week. There is a picture of an open place crowded with small boys playing football with everything from rag-bundles to the regulation ball; a lady and gentleman, rapidly losing self-possession, are having an anxious time dodging their way across the street, to the evident joy of the cartoonist. There is now scarcely a town in Spain which has not its football enthusiasts and, as in France, one must not be surprised to read in the paper that Señor X is "el recordman" of "el crosscountry," and that, although "el goal keeper" of "Union Sporting" made a heroic defense of "el goal" he was, nevertheless, vanquished by an energetic "shot"! The words in quotations are untranslated in Spanish papers; and reports of football matches have an oratorical fervor.

The hold which Association football has got on the country is the subject of wide comment in the press, particularly this week. The number of spectators at the Sevilla-Madrid match at the Stadium last Sunday has been put as high as 40,000, and, at any rate, was a record. Writers of much brilliance and gravity made the match the subject of weighty leading articles. All of these writers take the view of my friend, the professor: football is Europeanizing Spain. Some of them say what the keenest observers have been thinking for a long time: the football match will supersede the bull fight in popular favor, and has already encroached very seriously on bull-fight popularity.

There is possibly the history of a phase of Spanish evolution in Spain's thirteen years of football. The same can be traced in the other athletic sports. The King has set a good example by his interest in tennis, polo and golf. Indeed, in his grounds are Madrid's only golf links. But one of the most remarkable things is the development of winter sports. Spain has been called the country of the unexpected, and one of its surprises is winter sports, enjoyed in all their fullness, only about two hours from Madrid.

This development is as recent as that of football, and more directly can one trace its origin to the ideas of Don Francisco. One of the ideas of his *Escuela Libre* was to make education more practical; to which end he arranged excursions into the country. Up on the majestic heights of the Sierra Guadarrama, some 8000 feet above the sea, and looking over the seemingly illimitable plains of New Castile, surely one of the most imposing of all panoramas, is his little schoolhouse. Till then the Guadarrama were comparatively unknown. Gradually the news of the activities of this great man and his pupils spread abroad; people came from curiosity and their hearts were captured by the beauty of the place; and finally came the younger people to toboggan and ski.

That was some ten years ago. Now every week-end one sees crowds of enthusiastic and very amateur skiers swooping and tumbling down those snow-covered heights, above them a sky bluer than ever you get in an English summer, and a sun as hot as in an English July. There are two or three winter sports clubs with large memberships. Within the last two or three years a mountain railway has been built and it runs crowded services to the summit. Not the saddest athlete could complain of these manifestations of the spirit of the youth of modern Spain, for it is impossible to vulgarize the Guadarrama.

V. S. P.

## Turkey in Need of Aid

THAT aid—particularly American aid—is essential if Turkey is to be organized along democratic lines, is the point of view of a Turkish publicist who writes anonymously in Current History. "From a general point of view," he declares, "it cannot be repeated too often that, in its own interest, the West should extend a sympathetic and helping hand to Turkey in this, her greatest, most decisive attempt to reform her household and become an active factor in civilization. Religious and racial prejudices, in themselves odious and unworthy of the twentieth century, if still allowed to stand in the way of the adoption of a friendly policy toward Turkey on the part of the leading nations of the West, would be criminal, not merely inept. It is not sufficiently realized that Turkey is the principal link between the East and the West, socially and politically as well as geographically, and that her development into a firmly established state, marching along the lines of Western progress, will do more than anything else to bring about a rapprochement between these two worlds, whose mutual antagonisms constitute the greatest of all the existing dangers to the peace of the nations."

"The United States, which does not cherish any designs at the expense of Turkey, any more than at the expense of any other nation, is specially fitted to take the initiative in an action destined to secure for Turkey the cordial support of the West. By setting the example in this direction the great Republic, whose moral and political situation is such that every gesture of hers in the international field becomes, as it were, a code of law to be followed by the other countries, will have rendered an inestimable service to humanity."